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Abstracts of Mental Health Information

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION  
**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**  
**ABSTRACTS**  
**VOL. 4, NO. 1**

Reel 1 of 1

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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Crime and Delinquency Abstracts was formerly entitled International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, and Volume 4 of the Abstracts continues the serial publication numbering begun with the International Bibliography. Volume 3 of the International Bibliography was the first to contain abstracts; the numbering system for the abstracts begins with Volume 3.

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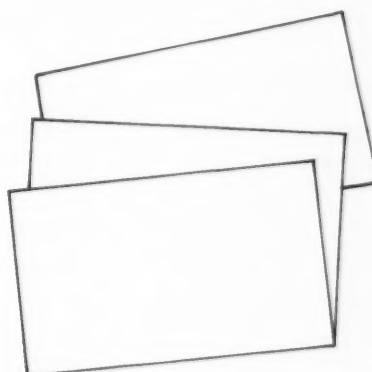
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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —  
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

VOL. 4, NO. 1



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4328 New York (City). Police Department. Precinct Youth Councils. Junior Youth Councils: a citizenship training program. New York, April 1963, 16 p. app.

The New York City Police Department sponsors Precinct Youth Councils to study, plan, and act on neighborhood problems which affect youth. To teach young people to help themselves and to assume responsibility by participation in community and civic activities, Junior Youth Councils have been organized. By participation in a Junior Youth Council, youths can learn to become more knowledgeable about city government, develop leadership abilities, identify lacks in community services for youth, and plan together to develop new programs. To guide other precincts to develop similar Councils, recommendations are made about what the Councils must be by definition, the different structures they might assume, the committees involved, the membership age range, the recruitment possibilities, the advisors and the community activity programs needed, and the necessary constitution, by-laws and officer structure. Suggestions are outlined about the conduct and content of the meetings.

4329 MacLeod, A. J. If a penologist was the sentencing judge. Canadian Bar Journal, 9(1):24-29, 1966.

Unlike the penologist whose primary aim is to rehabilitate the offender, the judge must also consider the deterrent effect of punishment, the element of retribution, and public opinion. From the point of view of the penologist, the judge gives undue weight to these factors, is reluctant to accept advice regarding sentencing, often knows little about the man he convicts or the institution in which he confines him, and does not recognize his role as the starting point in the correctional process. The sentencing function should be left to the judge, but professional assistance in fixing sentences is essential to any first-class system of criminal law.

4330 Symington, James. Youth, crime, and the great society. Reporter, 34(4):41-43, 1966.

Some of the factors which contribute to crime and delinquency in American society are unemployment, broken families or lack of strong family or cultural ties, absence of an acceptable male model, inadequate or inappropriate rehabilitation, the youth's lack of involvement in anything transcending himself,

and the double standard held up to youth whereby they are asked to behave in a manner they do not see in practice. Barriers to identifying and combating the causes of delinquency include lack of meaningful communication between police and youths and between police and social scientists, inadequate knowledge of available facilities and possible improvements on the part of the courts and legislators, inappropriate juvenile court procedures, and apathetic unwillingness on the part of the public and the authorities to go beyond indignation and simplistic explanations.

4331 University of Missouri. Freedom of Information Center. Chronology of curbs, suggested and enforced, on the release of information concerning and the coverage of crime and criminal proceedings, 1963-1965. Columbia, 1966, 11 p.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's some lawyers and jurists were moving toward restriction of news coverage of criminal proceedings; the events in Dallas, November 1963 hardened the determination of the law profession to circumscribe the liberties granted the news media in reporting judicial process. A review of recommendations by bar associations, attorney generals of particular states, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the National Conference of State Trial Judges shows these organizations strongly in favor of broad restrictions of press coverage of criminal proceedings. Some restrictions have already been effected. Various states have drafted bills to curb news coverage; directives issued by the U. S. Attorney General ordering Justice Department personnel to release only the barest details in criminal proceedings appear to have been adopted at lower levels of law enforcement; there are state and federal rulings barring cameras, microphones and broadcasts from the courtroom; and pre-trial and pre-verdict commentary by police officers and attorneys has been restricted across the nation at the federal level and spottily so at state and local levels. No legislation to protect the rights of the accused against release of prejudicial information has yet been enacted, although such legislation has recently come before Congress and several states. There is special concern over the prejudicial effects of photographing and broadcasting criminal proceedings. The American Bar Association is continuing its two year old study of the free press-fair trial issue. The Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights is also studying the issue.

4332 Scott, Peter. Delinquency, mobility and broken homes in Hobart. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 2(3):10-22, 1965.

To examine the interrelationship of delinquency, mobility, and broken homes in Hobart, Australia, 436 adult probationers were selected for study during 1947 to 1954 and 545 during the period, 1954 to 1961. The population was first analyzed by reference to selected demographic and social variables derived from the census to establish the extent to which mobility and "broken homes" appear to be related to the incidence of delinquency. The same population was then examined by reference to case data to refine the concept of broken home to include emotional relationship between parents and children and to refine the concept of mobility to include movements of offenders in the years immediately preceding the dates of offenses. This analysis of a particular population of offenders in relation to their family background and geographical origins reveals that just as there are marked variations in the incidence of delinquency, there are marked variations in interrelationships among delinquency, mobility, home structure and socio-economic conditions. These interrelationships vary from time to time and place to place. In the period from 1947 to 1954, the high incidence of delinquency was confined to inner areas of the city and appears to have had little relation to the changing patterns of population distribution, but in 1954 to 1961 there was a shift in delinquency from the core of the city to the periphery, which would be associated with population movement. However, it has been among intrastate and interstate migrants rather than among immigrants or the Hobart-born that both the incidence of delinquency and its relationship to broken homes would seem to have been unduly high. These findings require further testing. Some delinquent behavior remains unassociated with mobility or broken homes. Selected sets of circumstances from within the changing pattern of these interrelationships should be studied.

4333 Settle, Rod. Emergency accommodation for boys leaving prison. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 2(3):23-27, 1965.

Emmaus is a home for boys in a semi-industrial suburb of Melbourne. It provides emergency accommodations for a maximum of eight boys released from the Juvenile Offenders Division of the Victorian prison system for the critical first few months after release. The rent is paid by the Anglican Diocese of Melbourne and the project is managed by a local parish priest and a social worker. The house was run for twelve months, closed for a few months to

evaluate the work, and is now in its second twelve month period. This house represents an attempt to study and to modify the situation faced by boys between 17 and 20 released from prison who are "drifters," i.e., chronic recidivists, socially isolated, who have no secure place within a family, job, or geographical area. Based upon the experiences with the 40 or 50 boys who passed through Emmaus and from a survey conducted during 1963-1964 involving interviews with boys just prior to release, it is suggested that between one-half and one-third of the juvenile prisoners are "drifters." The assistance offered by the Victorian penal system in the parole system on release, trade training, and psychiatric services is insignificant. Emmaus has been and will continue to be a worthwhile project in itself, but it will not serve as a workable pattern for establishing other houses. There were errors involved in the original conception of the project. Such a venture fits into the central machinery of the church's ideology but not into the ideology of the local parish, so that support for the project has dwindled rapidly. Also, there was a failure to realize how dependent the project was on the couple living at the house and the sparsity of such qualified couples to run similar projects. Emmaus is not a sound strategy for further use.

4334 Jordan, Alan K. Homeless men and the community. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 2(3):27-33, 1965.

This preliminary report of work still in progress is based on data collected from interviews with homeless clients of Hanover Centre, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia. Homeless men are found in cheap rooming houses and religious missions; they make "Skid Row" their headquarters, and become acculturated to its values. Unlike the age distribution in the general Australian male population the proportion of homeless men below 35 and above 65 is low. Most come from families of unskilled workers and have minimum education. They are dependent on the community for material support. The majority are chronic excessive drinkers who exhibit extreme social isolation. The present services for homeless men are inappropriate because they are intended primarily for other kinds of people; there is no single authority in the state with overall responsibility for the welfare of homeless men. Inter-agency communication and cooperation is inadequate. The project in Hanover Centre, begun in 1964, is administered by representatives of six voluntary organizations. It has been giving valuable support and cooperation to other agencies in the management of cases, but its work has not been completely integrated

with the work of other voluntary agencies. There must be a consistent policy towards homeless men embodied in an integrated system of services of every kind. The present fragmentary efforts must be reorganized into a coherent program. In Australia, the most economical solution would be to create a joint consultative and coordinating authority in each state composed of people from all public and voluntary social service agencies. A central agency for "registration, classification, and referral" should be established in each state. Selected men should be involved in a therapeutic community and custodial care would have to be provided for the most deteriorated men.

4335 Ethridge, W. N., Jr. Recent trends in criminal law, and their effects upon Mississippi Practice. *Mississippi Law Journal*, 37(1):9-27, 1966.

Significant current developments in criminal law have resulted from increasing federal supervision of state criminal procedures. This has meant a trend toward uniformity, higher standards of the bar which have provided more varied and effective defenses, and legislative enactments and judicial decisions with a view toward better protection of the rights of the accused. New developments in the areas of right to counsel, self-incrimination and confrontation, selection of juries, prejudicial pre-trial publicity, and post-conviction remedies represent a revolution in criminal justice.

4336 Reid, John Phillip. But that is not the law:--an answer to Judge Hofstadter on the issue of criminal responsibility. *New Hampshire Bar Journal*, 8(2):98-106, 1966.

Contrary to Judge Hofstadter's thesis that the New Hampshire doctrine for criminal insanity is the same as the District of Columbia's Durham rule, the distinction between the two is significant. The Durham rule provides that the defendant is relieved of criminal responsibility if the act is the product of mental disease, views the issue as primarily medical, is vague, and, in emphasizing the "product," abolishes a legal test for moral responsibility. All of these criticisms Judge Hofstadter applies to what he calls "the Durham-New Hampshire rule" but they are invalid in the case of the New Hampshire doctrine which, in fact, fulfills Hofstadter's requirements better than the M'Naghten rules he defends.

4337 Shapiro, R. Peter. Gideon v. Wainwright, Escobedo v. Illinois, for the prosecution. *New Hampshire Bar Journal*, 8(2):107-114, 1966.

Millham, Peter V. Gideon v. Wainwright, Escobedo v. Illinois, for the defense. *New Hampshire Bar Journal*, 8(2):115-118, 1966.

From the point of view of the prosecution, Gideon v. Wainwright, which upheld the right to the assistance of counsel in criminal proceedings as fundamental to fair trial, applies to all felonies but not to misdemeanors, is obligatory upon the states, and is retroactive in application. The right to counsel inures to the accused at the time of arraignment. Escobedo v. Illinois enlarges on the Gideon rule by upholding the right to counsel at that point when police inquiry shifts from investigatory to accusatory. The caseload of the prosecutor has increased and the bar must now devote more time to the defense of criminal actions. From the point of view of the defendant, the court decision in the Gideon case makes it obligatory upon the states to appoint counsel for any indigent criminal defendant. The Supreme Court will probably support the extension of this right even to petty offenses. In the Escobedo case the court reasoned that counsel is important in the investigatory stage. Since Escobedo entitles a man to counsel at that early date and Gideon reasons that an indigent should be entitled to the same protection as a man of means, a case may arise in which an indigent defendant asks to have counsel appointed for him during investigation. There being no provision for appointment of counsel at that stage, he will be denied this request, and its outcome is uncertain.

4338 Wilson, Paul E., & Blackwood, George D., Jr. Criminal law and procedure. *University of Kansas Law Review*, 14(2):221-240, 1965.

During the period 1963 to 1965 some cases were decided in U. S. state and federal courts which affected the body of Kansas criminal law by considering new problems or reaching new conclusions. These innovative cases concerned and affected the areas of the definition of homicide; prearrestment procedures; counsel in prearrestment proceedings; the role of counsel in trials; the waiver of trial by jury; the mental capacity to read; discovery in criminal cases; problems of proof; proof of affirmative defenses; validity of prior convictions in regard to the Habitual Criminal Act; the power of the court to modify sentence; waiver of appeal by application for probation; counsel on appeal; and post-conviction remedies. Current and prospective work of the legislature is important since

criminal law in Kansas is statutory and no action is criminal unless so decreed by the legislature.

4339 Lorain, Ohio. United Community Services. Pilot Youth Project. "VIA Clubs": a guide for working with groups of troubled youth, by Thomas H. Peters. Lorain, 1965, 105 p. \$1.50

This booklet is intended as a guide for volunteers working as advisors to clubs of problem youth. It is designed to suit the approach used in the Pilot Youth Project of the Lorain, Ohio, United Community Services. VIA clubs constitute a program in which volunteers spend one hour a week in small club meetings with delinquent and pre-delinquent children, ranging in age from six to 21, in the children's own neighborhood. They come into the clubs or are formed into clubs because of problems recognized by their teachers, parents, the police, or the youths themselves. Many are without normal families and most have problems getting along with others in school, in their homes, and in their communities. The volunteer helps the members of VIA clubs look at their own problems and work out their own solutions. They use a technique of confronting each member with the behavior that is causing his problem. Each member in the group is helped to look at his own behavior and to comment on the behavior of others. They look at past behavior as well as behavior exhibited in the meeting itself. The group brings pressure on the individual to face the facts of his conduct, to try a specific change of behavior, to become aware of the gratification and reward resulting from different behavior, and to then make continued change until a new character begins to emerge.

CONTENTS: VIA clubs at a glance; Group life; A problem-solving club; What happens in a group; Keeping records; The order of the meetings; Beginning your club; Names, officers, rules, and dues; Establishing order and control; Keeping the members: beginning problems; How to learn more about your club; Candy and gifts; Club emblems and jackets; Club sponsored activities; Planning trips and campouts; New members; What to do in a crisis; Getting an assistant; The discussion of problems; Some differences by ages and sex; Behavior problems: a quick glance; Success and failure: can they be measured; Appendix.

Available from: Pilot Youth Project, United Community Services, P. O. Box 255, Lorain, Ohio, 44052

4340 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. New York State Council on Crime and Delinquency. Correctional services for children and youth in New York State. Report prepared for the Joint Legislative Committee on Child Care Needs, January 1966. 13 p.

New York State needs a dynamic juvenile correctional system flexible enough to meet changing needs quickly. The state needs a single agency for the administration of juvenile correctional services. There is a lack of coordination between existing agencies. A uniform statistical reporting system needs to be developed to provide adequate information to those concerned with juvenile delinquency. The use of systems analysis techniques and programs assessment techniques should be part of a problem-solving process built into the correctional apparatus. The State should establish a research and development division. The present need for detention space could be lessened if the length of detention were not excessive and if alternatives to detention were used. The family court has not provided a sufficiently unified approach to family problems. Probation, mental health, and other services of the courts are inadequate. There is a great need for small residential institutions, more alternatives to institutionalization, and a greater variety of treatment techniques.

4341 Fingarette, Herbert. The concept of mental disease in criminal law insanity tests. University of Chicago Law Review, 33(2):229-248, 1966.

The absence of a generally accepted definition of mental disease is serious since the concept is so central in the criminal law insanity tests. This lack reflects the fact that there are no fundamental grounds in medical doctrine for justifying a definition of the term. What is needed is a statement of the specific sort of mental abnormality which will help establish the insanity plea. The vagueness of criteria for assigning causality or for defining an involuntary act must not deter the law from deciding these legitimate though ambiguous questions. The definition of mental disease can be formulated with the authority of law, on legal grounds, and with respect to an important class of cases in criminal law.



4342 Arm, Walter. Police public relations: the climate of law and order. *Public Relations Journal*, 22(1):8-13, 1966.

Police public relations in the United States are today at the lowest point in over a century. Although the rising crime rate makes the police more necessary than ever, public expressions of confidence in the police are few. A small part of this lack of confidence is caused by actions of some policemen; most of it is caused by a lack of understanding of the police and their role. Public relations can play an important role in improving the police image, thereby making the job of the police more effective and simpler. It is difficult to maintain a good police image because public opinion tends to fluctuate according to individual encounters and to newspaper stories. Because they are more unusual, reports of bad police work appear more often in the press than do good reports. The police public relations man has a difficult job; he must be honest and convincing in his answers to queries and complaints, and he should plan programs designed to acquaint the public with the police role.

4343 U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Juvenile delinquency; effects on young people of violence and crime portrayed on television: (Part 16) hearings pursuant to S.Res.274, investigation of juvenile delinquency in the United States. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, p. 3729-3860. (88th Congress, 2nd Session)

In hearings held on July 30, 1964, before the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, the following witnesses gave testimony: David C. Adams, James T. Aubrey, Thomas Ervin, Merle S. Jones, Thomas W. Moore, Alfred Schneider, Henry Plitt, Walter Scott, and Morris Rittenberg. Exhibits of various television programs depicting violence were shown, and articles were submitted for the record.

4344 Inbau, Fred E. Popular misconceptions regarding police interrogations of criminal suspects. *Buffalo Law Review*, 14(2):274-277, 1964.

One of the greatest misconceptions about law enforcement today is that most crimes can be solved by procedures that do not require interrogation of criminal suspects. With the absence of a confession it would often be difficult, if not impossible, to establish criminal guilt in many cases. This is especially true of those crimes traditionally falling within the jurisdiction of local or

state law enforcement officers. The impression that British police function efficiently without interrogating suspects is not entirely true. Many times the police of Britain must circumvent the Judges' Rules in order to prove a case against a suspected offender. Some judges and lawyers have been so naive as to advocate the abolishment of the confession as a piece of evidence. To deprive police of interrogation would be harmful; we would see the crime rate increasing faster than it already has. The real interest of the judiciary should be in protecting the innocent from being forced to give false confessions of guilt or other false information.

4345 Instituto Interamericano del Niño. Situación de la legislación relativa a la minoridad en Latino America, by Rafael Sajón and José P. Achard. (The situation of legislation relative to minors in Latin America.) Montevideo, Uruguay, 1965, 90 p. \$ .40

In jurisprudence, a minor is generally defined as a person under 21 years of age; he enjoys certain rights and privileges when dealing with the law which are not enjoyed by those over the age designated. The provisions for dealing with minors differ, however, from country to country within Latin America, although in general it may be said that the provisions for the protection of minors within the law are being expanded. Laws supporting children through the family structure have long been a part of the judicial codes of Latin American countries. Prevention of crime among minors has been preferred to punishment in recent years. This program of prevention has taken three paths: fighting conditions of poverty, alcoholism, and social privation which often lead to delinquent conduct; early investigation and treatment of delinquents; and measures to avoid relapse and recidivism. The goals set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights must be met in an effective program of legislation pertaining to minors in Latin America.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The minor and family in constitutional and international conventions; Specific codification and juvenile courts; Organization of families; Statutes on minors; The minor and criminal law; Basis for improvement of legislation concerning minors in America.

Available from: Instituto Interamericano del Niño, Montevideo, Uruguay.



4346 Sajón, Rafael, & Achard, José P. Hogares de semilibertad. (Halfway houses.) Boletín del Instituto Interamericano del Niño, 39(154):421-428, 1965.

The minor who has been in a correction home for an extended period of time should be placed in an intermediate type of institution providing semi-freedom before his complete release. This type of home should not be confused with institutions for minors who are placed directly in a system of semi-freedom without ever having been in a correction home; it may be run by the government, subsidized, or private and should include only minors above the age of puberty. The residents may include minors with character disorders or previous juvenile offenders. The establishment should consist of an ordinary house, located in an industrial area, and should be under the supervision of a couple who will divide the work between themselves and a social worker. The length of stay of individuals in the home should not be overly long and may be terminated by their entering the armed forces, placement with a family, or coming of age.

4347 Turner, Byrson M. The cause of juvenile crime. Pennsylvania Chief of Police Association Bulletin, 25(1):5,22, 1966.

Juvenile delinquency is caused by negligence in home discipline and the laxness of our laws governing those who do misbehave. The home environment is most important but even a good home may not be able to counteract the effects of an unwholesome community. The legal system which tolerates repeated offenses encourages disrespect for the law. Less pampering under the pretext of rehabilitation and more use of confinement is needed.

4348 Whittaker, Charles E. Danger in trend toward lawlessness. Pennsylvania Chief of Police Association Bulletin, 25(1):14-15,21, 1966.

Lawless activities and mob demonstrations of civil rights groups and students at some universities are the inevitable results of society's toleration of open and direct exhortations to defy the law and to obey only the "good" laws. Civil disobedience which disrupts society and violates laws is really criminal disobedience and should be punished as such.

4349 Hepple, B. A., O'Higgins, Paul, & Turpin, C. C. Rhodesian crisis: criminal liabilities. Criminal Law Review, no vol. (January):5-16, 1966.

The Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government has raised certain legal problems: (1) the extent to which this action has given rise to liability for crimes of treason; (2) which courts would have jurisdiction to try Mr. Smith and his supporters; (3) what legal system would be applicable; and (4) how the accused could be brought before courts with such jurisdiction. The absence of legal machinery to bring Mr. Smith and his government within jurisdiction would make it difficult to bring them to trial in England, except for those leaders who are citizens of the United Kingdom and its colonies. The view that the English law of treason applies to every colony does not appear sound. There is no indication that this English law was intended to be incorporated into the criminal law of the territories. Under the Roman-Dutch law in force in Rhodesia, three questions arise concerning the applicability of the offense of *laesio majesta* or "injury to the sovereign power": (1) where does the sovereign power reside?; (2) has there been sufficient injury to render the conduct criminal?; and (3) was there "hostile intent" involved? The action of the Rhodesian Ministers may be considered treasonable under Roman-Dutch law.

4350 Walker, Nigel. 1883 and all that: an historical note on the Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(January):17-24, 1966.

In 1883, Queen Victoria maintained that a man having committed a crime but judged insane is still guilty of the crime in spite of the belief of her constitutional advisers that guilt requires both an unlawful act and an unlawful intention. Believing that acquittal on the grounds of insanity would encourage crime, the Queen secured the passing of the Act of 1883. This Act is significant as an early recognition of the fact that the indefinite detention in a mental hospital cannot be considered compatible with the verdict of "not guilty." It is more realistic to apply the verdict "guilty but insane."

4351 Knight, Michael. Convicting the guilty. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(January):24-37, 1966.

The British Court of Criminal Appeal ought to be granted the power to order a retrial when it is in the interests of justice,

but this power should never be used lightly. There are arguments against the retrial: it is inhumane to put a man who has had his conviction quashed through the ordeal of a second trial; a retrial holds dangers of unfairness, staleness, expense, and unnecessary prolongation; the need for retrial is slightly due to the small number of cases to which it would apply; the open admission of a faulty first trial will lower public respect for criminal procedure; the opportunity for retrial will make the first trial court less careful; the limitation of retrials to one implies the oppressive nature of second trials. Cases in which the power of retrial is necessary include those where a man is convicted on clear evidence but a flagrant error in his trial makes the court unwilling to apply the proviso of the 1907 Criminal Appeal Act which allows the conviction to be upheld; where the appellate court is not happy with a jury's verdict but unwilling to go so far as to reverse it. The court often finds it difficult to apply the proviso; this dilemma might be solved by ordering a retrial. The power of retrial exists in many common law countries and has been found to work well. It is suggested that the law be reformed as follows: in most cases where the proviso is now used the court should order a retrial instead; in many of the cases where the proviso is not used a second trial should be ordered; a second trial should not be ordered in those cases where a fault in the original trial is deemed to have been a determining factor in the conviction, in these cases our ideas of fair trial require an acquittal.

4352 Wisconsin. Corrections Division. Corrections in the Wisconsin tradition. Madison, 1965, 49 p.

This official pamphlet summarizes historical developments in the field of corrections in the State of Wisconsin; it presents the administrative organization and the operating philosophy of the Division of Corrections; it makes projections with respect to program and plant in light of future needs; and it describes the physical plant, types of inmates served and the program of each of Wisconsin's adult and juvenile institutions.

CONTENTS: Preview of Wisconsin's correctional system; State Department of Public Welfare; Division of Corrections: organization and philosophy; Administrative services; Institution services; Clinical services; Corrections industries; Parole board; Probation and parole services; Correctional institutions:

philosophy and administration; Adult institutions; Juvenile institutions; Costs; Projections.

Available from: Division of Corrections, Box 669, Madison, Wisconsin, 53701

4353 McKenna, J. Walter. Criminal law and procedure. *Syracuse Law Review*, 17(2):158-167, 1965.

In 1965 there were many significant legislative changes in the fields of criminal law and criminal procedure in New York State. A new penal law was adopted which will arrange crimes by categories rather than alphabetically; it will become effective September 1, 1967. Among the major innovations of the new law are an overhaul of sentencing structure and new definitions of kidnapping, burglary, and murder. In 1965, capital punishment was abolished, except for killing a police officer on duty, a prison guard, or a fellow prisoner while trying to escape. The right and wrong test concerning mental disorder as a defense to crime was modified and the law allowing special or "blue ribbon" juries was repealed. Among important court decisions in 1965 were: People v. Levy (kidnaping), People v. Klein (forgery), People v. Budner (common barratry), People ex rel. Makin v. Wilkins (age and carnal abuse), People v. Witek and People v. Kohler (instruction as to right to counsel), and People v. Taylor and People v. Hocking (interrogations by police).

4354 Gill, Brian. Impossibility in criminal attempts. *Juridical Review*, no vol. (Part 2): 137-153, 1965.

Although most writers on Scottish law agree that the impossibility of completing an intended crime is not a defense to the charge of attempting the crime, Scottish law remains anomalous as the H. M. Advocate v. Anderson and the Lamont v. Strathern decisions indicate. The existing conflicts may be resolved by means of a strongly subjective view of criminal liability toward attempted crime: a view that criminal guilt is to be determined in the beliefs and intentions of the attempter rather than in the objective facts of the case. The material facts are not those known or proved to have existed, but those supposed by the accused to have existed. The criminal intent of the attempter's act determines the act's criminality. If completion of the crime is frustrated, whatever the reason, the accused's actions do not lose the character of criminality. No satisfactory theoretical limitation can be put upon the view that

where an attempt is made to commit a recognized crime, the impossibility of completing the crime should never exclude liability for the attempt.

4355 California. Corrections Department. Special Intensive Parole Unit, phase four: "Parole outcome study," by Joan Havel. Sacramento, 1965, 46 p. (Research Report No. 13)

Phase IV of the California Special Intensive Parole Unit (SIPU) tested the hypothesis that parole recidivism can be reduced by an appropriate matching of parolee and parole agent types. The study was carried out in the Los Angeles and San Francisco District Offices with 18 parole agent caseloads. Four of the agent positions were assigned to small (15-man) caseloads, eight to medium (30-man) caseloads, and six to large (70-man) caseloads. Five hundred and forty parolees released to these offices between July 1, 1959 and January 31, 1961, were subjects in the study; narcotic users and subjects with high base expectancy scores were excluded. Parolees were classified as high or low on a scale of interpersonal maturity. Parole agents were classified on a dimension of external v. internal orientation to parole work. It was predicted that low-maturity parolees would do better with external rather than with internal agents, high-maturity parolees would do better with internal rather than with external ones, and that this interaction would be more likely to occur in small rather than in large caseloads. Delinquent behavior was recorded for the first year of parole. Findings revealed that the predicted parolee-parole agent interaction did not occur. Neither high nor low maturity parolees performed differently when supervised by external as compared to internal agents. However, it cannot be concluded that the interaction hypothesis is invalid because the validity and reliability of the classifications of parolees are open to question. It is believed that an adequate test of the matrix relating to parolee-parole agent interaction has not occurred and that it merits further testing under more exacting experimental conditions. After four phases of the SIPU project, the variable found to make a difference in parole outcome is the amount of time the parole agent devotes to supervision, which is obtained through reduced caseloads as opposed to large, 70-man, caseloads.

CONTENTS: Summary; Background; Research design; Implementation of research design; Findings; How important is a one-to-one relationship; Appendix A: subject classification and assignment procedure; I-level classification: interview; I-level classification:

case summary; Assignment procedures; Appendix B: codes for criteria of delinquent behavior; Appendix C: parole supervisor ratings.

4356 Chudoba, Götz. Aus der Rechtsprechung zur Gefangenearbeit. (Court decisions on prison work.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(6):330-342, 1965.

The following four decisions of West German courts made during 1963 and 1964 are of vital importance to the legal status of prison work. (1) Prison workshops and industries are not business concerns in the sense of Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the German trade law because they are not profitmaking organizations. (2) The prison inmate or the offender sentenced to security detention has no legal claim on the payment of compensation for work performed in the institution. (3) The obligation of an offender in security detention to work constitutes a restriction of his civil rights. Human dignity is not violated by such a restriction in the case of an offender who, because of a serious crime, is placed in security detention after serving his sentence. (4) It is not a violation of the principle of equality if the compensation for the work of a prisoner who is in investigative detention is less than that of a free citizen. The different purpose of work in the free community as opposed to the institution justifies the difference: while the free citizen makes a contract with his employer in order to pursue his trade and earn a living, the prisoner is offered the possibility for work as long as he cannot pursue his own occupation.

4357 Zilius, Endrius. Fragmente aus der Arbeit eines Anstaltspsychologen. (From the work of an institutional psychologist.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(6):342-348, 1965.

The psychologist in West German correctional institutions has the task of contributing to the study of the personality of the offender, and of summarizing and evaluating its findings. He contributes to the formulation of a treatment plan, the training of staff, and to group and individual therapy of inmates. Juvenile and adolescent offenders who are admitted to the correctional institution Hamburg-Fuhlsbüchel have usually been diagnosed prior to commitment, thus allowing the psychologist to devote himself entirely to the task of rehabilitation. He is able to deal not only with newly admitted inmates, but with all offenders in the institution. In 1964-1965, an experimental daily schedule was worked out which provided for individual counseling

of newly admitted inmates, group therapy of new inmates, individual counseling for sex offenders, homosexuals, and addicts, and group therapy of all inmates other than newly admitted offenders. The experiment with sexual deviants failed, and counseling sessions were discontinued; the failure indicated that treatment of this type of offender should only be attempted in a special institution with adequate therapeutic resources. The treatment of school failures who had become delinquents appeared to be more promising. As the reading and writing abilities of illiterates and semi-literates improved, so did their self-confidence and their chances for success. It was learned that young offenders can be positively motivated in an atmosphere where custody, work, education, and recreation form a harmonious whole, in which the inmate feels that his anxieties and hopes are taken seriously, and in which he can count on human understanding and guidance.

4358 Bernhardt, Ernst. Schule als Zwangsbeglückung oder... (School as compulsory happiness or...) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(6):348-352, 1965.

Correctional treatment is frequently criticized as not improving the young offender, but this reproach is only partially correct. In many young men the shock of their clash with the law and the elimination of unnecessary distractions in an institution stimulate their appetite for education and physical training. Educators in German correctional institutions frequently learn to their surprise what energies can be freed in the young person under the impact of such an experience. Many are capable of voluntarily accepting the most demanding academic education and sports training. The growth of knowledge and of physical strength bolsters their self-confidence and increases their enjoyment of success. They endure their incarceration easily and are likely to succeed when released.

4359 Eversmann, Paul. Laienspiel und Strafvollzug. (Amateur plays and corrections.) Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug, 14(6):352-355, 1965.

Amateur theater performances by prison inmates have been demonstrated to have a powerful educational and therapeutic impact on all types of offenders and should be encouraged. A well chosen play is capable of stimulating prisoners to reflect on their problems and give them new insights. In some cases it may

be possible to choose actors for roles which allow prisoners to act out their problems and help resolve them.

4360 Württenberger, Thomas. Das Menschenbild unserer Zeit und die Kriminalität als sozial-kulturelles Phänomen. (The concept of man and crime as a socio-cultural phenomenon.) Bewährungshilfe, 13(1):3-16, 1966.

The contemporary concept of man, as it is arrived at by philosophy and the sciences, determines the nature and the working methods of today's criminology. While German criminology can look back upon substantial achievements in the study of the biological, medical, and psychodynamic components of crime, the causation of crime and the treatment of offenders, it has neglected to study the social and cultural aspects of criminal behavior. German criminology will have to take increasing part in the growth of the social sciences if it is not to remain behind in the overall progress of these sciences. Much sociological thought comes to Germany from the Anglo-Saxon world, but it should not be received without critical examination. German criminology should, instead, attempt to work out its own ways of understanding its basic problems. The offender and his offense must be examined within the dynamics of his society, culture, and personality. Only a careful orientation toward all aspects of man will place criminology in a position to be scientifically convincing as well as make it applicable to the practice of criminal law and corrections.

4361 Feige, Johannes. "Die bestrafte Zeit" - die "leere Zeit." (The punished time" - the "empty time.") Bewährungshilfe, 13(1):29-36, 1966.

A controversy has arisen over a novel by Henry Jaeger entitled The Punished Time which describes the German correctional system by means of a story about a young officer who has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for robbery. The dulling and dehumanizing effects of imprisonment and the uselessness of contemporary correctional practices with their lofty and unrealistic aims is well portrayed; the basic message of the book is that the passive character of the time in prison should be changed into an active one in which the prisoner is given a chance to make restitution and support his family. The demand certainly appears to be justified. The novel has been criticized by the German Federation of Correction Workers, but it must be conceded that it does not state anything that criminologists and penologists have not been saying all along.



As long as correctional systems are based on 19th century concepts of custody and isolation, with their emphasis on penance and discipline, they will be exposed to the kind of criticism which underlies Jaeger's novel. Tellkamp, who visited the U. S. and England in 1838-1843 and examined their penal systems, doubted that moral improvement of man could be achieved by external means. He noted that incarceration could mutilate the mind but that it could not raise the morality of an offender. Success, Tellkamp noted, was achieved by correction workers devoted to helping inmates. It should make us pause to think that we have not significantly progressed beyond the concepts of those days.

4362 Goudsmit, W. *Bewährungshilfe für schwer-kriminelle Erwachsene.* (Parole for adult felons.) *Bewährungshilfe*, 13(1):37-41, 1966.

An article by Paul Abel which appeared in an earlier issue of this journal Abstract no. 1701 advocating parole treatment of released adult felons who have been convicted of serious crimes is in accord with Dutch experience. It is entirely correct that many serious offenders are insecure and unstable individuals who fail because of a lack of determination and energy rather than because of a decision on their part to live as habitual criminals. Lack of will power or determination in this context must be seen as a symptom rather than as a cause. It should be added that the parole officer should not have to work in a vacuum and face a difficult parole case all by himself but that he should be able to draw on the experience and advice of his colleagues with whom he should consult regularly. The team should ideally include psychiatrists and psychologists who can actively assist the parole officer in a given case.

4363 Kraschutzki, Heinz. *Aufgaben stellen!* (Give them assignments!) *Bewährungshilfe*, 13(1):46-50, 1966.

Psychiatrist Viktor Frankl, who spent several years in concentration camps observing his fellow inmates as well as himself, came to the conclusion that as long as an individual saw a goal in life he was likely to keep his will to live. A husband who, under such circumstances, had the burning desire to see his wife once again was probably able to endure the worst; on learning that his wife had died he would give up the struggle to survive and was likely to die as well. Upon examination of post-war delinquency statistics in Germany it was found that children of refugee families contributed a far smaller share to the rising

delinquency rate in comparison to indigenous youth; they were too busy with the exacting task of preserving their families, of finding a new home, and rebuilding their existence. They had no time for adventures in crime. The history of corrections is similarly filled with examples of prisoners who sprang into action when given vital assignments to save lives and communities from forest fires, to help in the administration of their institution, when their trustworthiness was put to a test, or when they were called upon to save their family from disintegration. All offenders who can be influenced should be given important assignments commensurate with their abilities. This is especially important in the affluent society which offers the energetic person few tasks in which he can prove himself.

4364 Wiesendanger, Werner. *Aufgaben und Probleme der strafrechtlichen Schutzaufsicht.* (Tasks and problems of security supervision.) *Bewährungshilfe*, 13(1):50-66, 1966.

Security supervision in Switzerland is a state social welfare measure comparable to probation and parole in Anglo-Saxon countries and *Bewährungshilfe* in Germany. Persons who are subject to security supervision include those who receive conditional sentences and those who are conditionally released from correctional institutions. Security supervision agencies in the various cantons of Switzerland aid the offender in finding employment and housing; they help their clients in planning to liquidate their debts, in paying restitution and especially in their social adjustment. The more populous cantons have their own State Departments of Security Supervision while the less populated depend upon private organizations. The total number of persons under security supervision by the Zürich Department on November 11, 1965 was 462; they were supervised by five case workers who were aided by four administrative staff members; 66 volunteer citizens additionally aided in the supervision of 83 clients. The Zürich Department cooperates closely with the city's Prisoner Aid Society which operates a home designed to temporarily accommodate up to 18 released prisoners. The rate of success during the past five years has been 70 percent. The cost of supervision is one-eighth the amount of keeping an offender in prison. Swiss experience confirms the experiences of the rest of the world: an offender's chances of success are greater when he is never exposed to prison.

4365 Dalbey, Dwight J., Hotis, John B., & Mintz, John A. Search of the person (Part I). FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(1):2-7, 22-24, 1966.

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States established "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures." Until recently, individual states were free to fashion their own rules of search and seizure and to determine the reasonableness of a search by their own standards. Since the Mapp v. Ohio case in 1961, however, state rules on search and seizure may not allow techniques and procedures which violate the standards set by the federal Constitution, and evidence which has been seized in an unreasonable, i.e., illegal, search is no longer admissible in any court. In cases where a "search of the person" is authorized by a search warrant, the person being searched may not be arrested to facilitate the search unless a clause of arrest is written into the warrant. In a search based on a search warrant, the searching officer may seize any and all articles in the arrestee's possession, including those which appear to be personal and purely evidentiary in nature. Weapons carried by the person being searched may be taken, even if they are not being carried in violation of any law, and kept until they can be safely returned. In the execution of a search with a warrant an officer may use all force reasonably necessary to effect the search. Any person may be searched upon lawful arrest; however, if an arrest is used simply as a pretext for making a search of the person for a different offense, the search is held to be unreasonable. Searches made incidental to arrest should be conducted by the arresting officer and should be made contemporaneously with the arrest. The objectives of a lawful search are to protect the officer, prevent escape, and to prevent the destruction of evidence.

4366 Rossetti, John. In Ohio it's the law, habitual sex offenders must register. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(2):6-8, 1966.

In 1963, a bill requiring the registration of convicted habitual sex offenders was enacted into law in Ohio. Habitual sex offenders must register with their local law enforcement agency, and re-register with each change of address for a period of ten years after release from prison or ten years from conviction, if not imprisoned.

4367 Watkins, John C. Education and rehabilitation of youthful offenders. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(2):9-11, 1966.

At the Draper Correctional Center in Alabama, supposedly incorrigible youthful offenders have been given intensive treatment with remarkably good results. The new approach emphasizes changing the personal values and attitudes of those inmates who are the leaders within the convict culture through intensive counseling. Once the inmate leaders have been "converted" and have adopted a new value system, they develop a new interest in education, furthered through experimental demonstration projects in academic and vocational training. Upon release, the inmates are given assistance in obtaining jobs in the fields for which they have been trained.

4368 Dalbey, Dwight J., Hotis, John B., & Mintz, John A. Search of the person (Part II). FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(2):16-20, 26-29, 1966.

The area of search allowed to an officer in a "search of the person" for instrumentalities, fruits, and contraband of crime, and weapons of attack or escape extends from the inner recesses of the person's body outward to include things within his immediate physical control. An arresting officer may examine all things in actual possession of the accused, things in his constructive possession, things in his body cavities, things which he has momentarily abandoned, and any apparently pertinent thing in open view. Searches of body cavities should not be employed routinely and, except in emergencies, should be made by search warrant. Searches of traffic offenders have been held to be legal if the offender has been taken into full physical custody and such searches may be extended to cover those parts of the vehicle within the physical control of the accused whenever the officer has a factual basis for such an extension.

4369 Dalbey, Dwight J., Hotis, John B., & Mintz, John A. Search of the person (Part III). FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(3):7-11, 26-32, 1966.

A law enforcement officer's right to seize is distinct from his right to search. In performing a search for weapons and objects in connection with the crime for which an arrest was made, an officer has the right to seize articles connected with totally different crimes, even though he does not have the right to search for them, as ruled in Abel v. U. S.

An officer, while making a "search of the person," may take, retain, and use as evidence, so far as relevant, anything found on the person being searched, including things which are purely evidentiary. Purely personal objects, such as the arrested person's money, clothing worn at the time of arrest, and articles which are unidentified as to either their ownership or purpose may all be seized. In stop and frisk situations where the person stopped is not placed under arrest, frisking for weapons is confined to "patting down the outer garments of the suspect in an effort to detect any hard objects." Search of a person by consent ought to be used only when an officer is certain a search should be made and there is no other legal way in which he can make it. Consent given by the person searched must be completely voluntary and given as an understanding and intentional waiver of the constitutional right to refuse. Searches by implied consent have been upheld in U. S. v. McCollough and U. S. v. Crowley. Personal property of any kind "abandoned in law" by the accused during a lawful arrest and search of a person may be taken by the arresting officer as held in the McClure v. U. S. case. However, when officers illegally enter any dwelling or other place protected by the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures, there can be no "abandonment in law," as in Work v. U. S.

4370 Lane, Jean R. March on crime. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 35(3):16-21, 1966.

A crime prevention drive was recently conducted in Maui County, Hawaii, by means of a series of 23 radio talks which were also printed in the local newspaper. The talks stressed: (1) what the law-abiding citizen can do to help stop the steady growth of crime; (2) the importance of public cooperation with the police; (3) crime as a result of prosperity; (4) police preventive measures; (5) problems in law enforcement; (6) the reporting of offenses; and (7) parental responsibility.

4371 Thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization. International Criminal Police Review, no vol.(193):279-340, 1965.

This issue of the International Criminal Police Review is devoted to the Interpol General Assembly session held in Rio de Janeiro in 1965. It summarizes reports presented at the session, plenary, and committee discussions and resolutions. Included are reports on the international illicit drug

traffic during 1964, a report on international traffic in women under the cover of employment (exposing them to prostitution) not covered by international conventions, and a report on international currency counterfeiting during 1964.

4372 University of Texas. School of Law. Southwest Center for Law and the Behavioral Sciences. A survey of law review articles pertaining to juvenile delinquency, 1942-1965. [Austin], 1965, 62 p.

Summaries of articles which have appeared in law reviews and correctional journals during the last 20 years dealing with the juvenile court, treatment and prevention of delinquency, and the roles of the various members of the juvenile court team are presented in this collection. The major portion of articles has been obtained from law reviews since the information is geared primarily for the juvenile court judge and practicing attorneys.

4373 U. S. Congress. House. Should law enforcement agencies in the United States be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime? Selected excerpts and references relating to National Debate Proposition for American Colleges and Universities, 1965-1966. Compiled by the American Law Division of the Library of Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965, 226 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 304) \$ .60

Under Public Law 88-246, the Librarian of Congress has been directed to prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national debate topic. The proposition for 1965-1966 is "Resolved: That law enforcement agencies in the United States should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime." In preparing his compilations, the librarian is to include materials which, in his judgement, are representative of and give equal emphasis to the opposing points of view on the respective topics. It is hoped that the materials compiled in this document will assist in providing some of the basic information required for an adequate exploration of the subject matter. It reflects numerous controversies over mounting U. S. crime rate and U. S. Supreme Court decisions dealing with constitutional rights involved in criminal investigations and prosecutions.



CONTENTS: Criminal procedure and historical background; Crime statistics; Law enforcement: the balancing of individual rights and rights of society; The major areas of current interest: search, seizure, and informers, wiretapping and eavesdropping, arrests, interrogations, and confessions, right to counsel, newspaper and other publicity, mental responsibility; Conduct of trial in state and federal court proceedings; Selected references.

4374 Criminal types and parole prediction. In: California. Corrections Department. Parole panel studies, report "C," by Paul Takagi. Sacramento, 1965, (Research Report No. 14)

The goal of this parole sub-study was to identify criminal types by measurement of attitudes and relate these types to parole outcomes. The criminal typologies were taken from the work of Schrag, with each having behavior patterns identifiable in the prison social structure. Drawing from the prisoner's code as defined by Clemmer and Schrag, the following predicted relationships were made which could be identified:

Schrag's criminal types	prisoner's code hostility toward authority	inmate cohesion
"Square John"	Low	Low
"Outlaw"	High	Low
"Politician"	Low	High
"Right Guy"	High	High

Questionnaires were developed to identify Schrag types on the basis of predicted conformity to the prison code. The objective was to test the proposition on the prison code through measurements of attitudes toward prison authority and inmate cohesion and relate the types to behavior outcome on parole. A sample of 161 adult males was administered the questionnaire immediately prior to release from prison. Attitude scales used were "Hostility Toward Institutional Authority" and "Attitudes of Inmate Cohesion." Parole outcomes were obtained at eight and 20 months. Findings showed that inmates who tended to be negative in their attitudes towards authority also tended to express more cohesive responses. When base expectancy risk categories of good, average, and poor were added as controls, the relationship between hostility to authority and inmate cohesion was found to be most pronounced in the poor risk category. Generally, findings classified inmates into a criminal typology as predicted. Parole outcomes showed no statistically significant relationship in

outcome at eight or 20 months of parole. Findings suggest that a typology based on these pre-release measurements of inmate attitudes does not materially increase the predictive power of Base Expectancy.

4375 Attitude change on parole. In: California. Corrections Department. Parole panel studies, report "C," by Paul Takagi. Sacramento, 1965, p. 14-24. (Research Report No. 14)

The lack of a statistical relationship between criminal types and parole outcome as shown by the study entitled Criminal Types and Parole Prediction suggests two problems:

(1) attitudes maintained at pre-release change in time; and (2) the measurement of attitudes was imprecise. It was hypothesized that (1) the maintenance of attitudes just prior to prison release that are congruent with free world values should show stability in time and be related to favorable performance and (2) among inmates at pre-release who maintain attitudes that conflict with free world values, change processes will have occurred. Ninety-three subjects who survived eight months of parole were administered the attitude questionnaires before release and again after eight months of parole. Parole performance measures were obtained at eight and 20 months. About two-thirds of the subjects maintained the same attitudes at eight months as during the pre-release period. About one-half of the study subjects remained the same criminal types at eight months. The greatest change occurred among those who adhered most closely to prison values at pre-release. Attitude changes were not significantly related to parole outcome, although favorable attitudes tended to be associated with favorable parole performance.

4376 Flavigny, H. Aspects actuels de la delinquance juvenile. (Contemporary aspects of juvenile delinquency.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et de Hygiene Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10/11):593-612, 1964.

It is maintained that the concepts of "asociality" and "degree of separation from society" are more meaningful than the concept of juvenile delinquency. These concepts make it possible to comprehend the individual and collective symptoms presented by the young members of asocial gangs and to attempt prognostic predictions. Gangs afford their youthful members undeniable psychological support and consequently delinquency cannot profitably be examined from a deviant individual point of view. By outlining the separation of

asocial conduct onto both an individual and a collective plane one comes to the realization that asocial groups as such cannot evolve positively. Positive therapeutic action resulting from this conception will demand knowledge and understanding of the individual's milieu or gang; it will also require establishment of a personal relation with him and finally the contribution of a positive solution to the individual's problem. Gang formations in the past 15 years have brought to light the terrible responsibility of adults in the development of these phenomena. A recession in the antisocial acts committed by adolescents can only be expected to occur to the extent to which adults will understand their own shortcomings, adopt a more accepting attitude, and create new solutions.

4377 Labar, Paule. La délinquance des filles mineures. (Delinquency in young girls.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):613-623, 1964.

The records of one hundred institutionalized girls were examined in order to obtain information on the etiology of delinquency in young girls. Most of the girls were between the ages of 13 to 17 and 64 percent of them came from broken families. The fathers of the girls were found to have been alcoholics in half the cases and 40 percent of the mothers had a neuropsychiatric history. Another important aspect was the fact that in 66 percent of the cases the parents were manual laborers, residing in the Paris region, often under unfavorable housing conditions. Running away and truancy were the most frequent offenses committed by these girls, followed by sexual misdemeanors, theft, gang-formation, acts of violence, and vagrancy. Examination of the girls' personalities revealed a generally satisfactory I.Q. level, but comparatively inferior scholastic level. Projection tests revealed anxiety, affective infantilism, lack of social adaptation, impulsiveness, and aggressiveness.

4378 de Lacroix-Herpin. Du dépistage de l'état prédélinquant en clientèle. (Clinical detection of predelinquency.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):625-632, 1964.

The evolution of delinquency in an adolescent can be visualized as divided into three stages; the first stage, that of "family delinquency" and the second stage of "social delinquency" are only pre-delinquent stages. During these it is often possible, through clinical consul-

tation, to detect indications of probable evolution towards the third stage of legal delinquency. Various signs such as expressions, postures, gestures, and mannerisms as well as reactions to specific questions are found to be indicative of probable future delinquent behavior. The refusal to enter into real contact with the psychiatrist symbolizes the hostility felt by the adolescent toward adults in general. A further refusal to voluntarily renew contact with the clinician is seen as the best indicator of probable evolution towards legal delinquency.

4379 Legros. Action éducative en milieu ouvert. (Educational activity in the community.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):633-638, 1964.

The purpose of educational assistance in the community is to help children who have come to the attention of French Children's Courts avoid delinquency. The children who are entrusted to the Specialized Social Service by the juvenile court belong to unstable and, often, broken families. Their families live under difficulties that are material, moral, and educative in nature. The team of education experts and social workers attempts to improve the children's situations by influencing the family environment and the children themselves. As a result of this work, the children can be left in their family environment in spite of its shortcomings.

4380 de Mondragon, C. Révolte, maturité et délinquance. (Rebellion, maturity and delinquency.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):639-646, 1964.

In recent decades, the classical concepts of adolescence have undergone modifications. Psychoanalysis, having contributed much to the understanding of the problems of adolescence, must now in turn be enriched by socio-psychological studies. In urban industrial societies, adolescence is no longer a biological phase as in primitive societies, nor simply a bio-psychological phase as in agricultural societies; adolescence in advanced societies is a bio-socio-psychological phase of life. Advanced societies are in a permanent state of evolution; changing ideas constantly demand revision of the norms of society, thus causing the major crises in adolescence typical of industrial societies. Here adolescence constitutes an unstable equilibrium between social and biological maturity, which carries with it a permanent risk of delinquency.

4381 Corman, Louis. Aggressivité masculine par surcompensation à une identification féminine. (Masculine aggressiveness through overcompensation for a feminine identification.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):647-653, 1964.

All human beings are, to some extent, bisexual. In normal individuals, however, the elements of the other sex are subordinate and can eventually serve to enrich the personality. When the components of the other sex are strong in an individual, they give rise to conflicts; in boys the feminine component is, as a rule, not accepted and is forcibly suppressed. This often leads to overcompensation through attitudes of virile pseudo-aggressiveness. As defined by Bergler, pseudo-aggressiveness is triggered with minimal provocation against anybody and anything. The violence of the outburst is always disproportionate to its provocation; however, rooted in masochism, it does not really seek success. The characteristics of pseudo-aggressiveness are such that they often lead to delinquency, although further research is needed to demonstrate the extent to which effeminate boys tend toward delinquent behavior.

4382 Pinatel, J. Les données actuelles du problème de la délinquance juvénile. (The present situation of the juvenile delinquency problem.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):655-662, 1964.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is at a crossroad; the system of treatment of juveniles is constantly being ameliorated while juvenile delinquency itself is increasing. Social reaction trends in Europe and elsewhere involve the identification of delinquency with other forms of maladjusted behavior, extending the upper age limit of persons regarded as juvenile delinquents, and a widespread belief that intensification of the policy of social welfare constitutes the most adequate program for prevention. In spite of the trends, juvenile delinquency is becoming a distressing social phenomenon, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. All the evidence suggests that there is, in fact, no causal relationship between modifications of the treatment system and the increase in delinquency. Modern methods of social prevention have in all probability impeded the further deterioration of the situation; thus, failure is only relative.

4383 Col, Christian. Fugues et milieu familial. (Running away and the family.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):663-680, 1964.

Running away from home can be viewed from various perspectives, all of which converge upon the runaway or his milieu. In France, 100 severely maladjusted adolescent boys identified as inveterate runaways were studied in order to ascertain the effects of personality and family relationship on the predisposition to running away. This study identified two distinct groups: (1) Certain subjects showed a high frequency of familial dissociation, severe disturbance of the relationship with the mother, and frequent changes of employment. These individuals began running away at an early school age. (2) Among the remainder of the subjects, familial disturbances were fewer, and the effect of problems of puberty and membership in gangs appeared to be more important. In most of these cases, running away began during adolescence. No major problems of intellectual inferiority were noted in this group.

4384 Beucher. Psychogenèse et psychothérapie de la délinquance chez l'adolescent. (Psychogenesis and psychotherapy of delinquency in adolescents.) *Revue de Neuropsychiatrie Infantile et d'Hygiène Mentale de l'Enfance*, 12(10-11):681-690, 1964.

The psychotherapeutic approach to juvenile delinquency, while not excluding hereditary, organic, or sociological aspects, elucidates the psychogenesis of the disorder. A great majority of juvenile delinquents are not perverse, neurotic, or psychotic; their problems stem from the fact that they have been unable to control the aggressive anti-social impulses which normally exist in all children. The causes may be related to affective disturbances with the father or mother, to material conditions of life, or to a combination of these causes. Psychoanalysis is practically impossible to carry out and is best replaced by psychotherapy guided by the essential Freudian conceptions of the unconscious, resistance, and transference. Essentially, this form involves dialogue psychotherapy with the therapist. Risk of failure is greatest in the initial phases when the therapist becomes the victim of negative transference by the delinquent. Subsequently, if the contacts can be maintained, an ambivalent transference phase develops which leads into a phase of positive transference. During this last phase, the delinquent may be cured as a result of identification with the therapist and sublimation of his aggressions.

4385 Normandeau, Andre. Les "deviations en affaires" et le "crime en col blanc." ("Criminal deviations in business" and "white collar crime.") *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4): 247-258, 1965.

In recent decades, interest in white-collar crime has been increasing, yet the use of the term "crime" in connection with white collar or professional activities remains ambiguous and controversial since there has never been a legal or official definition of these white-collar crimes. Studies of various business enterprises and recent court cases in the United States testify to the extent to which criminal actions are perpetrated by middle and upper-class individuals. Fraudulent publicity, insurance swindles, embezzlement, bribery, and tax evasion are some of the crimes committed by individuals in business enterprises. Yet criminal practices can equally be imputed to members of the medical profession, legal profession, or blue-collar workers, all in relation to the practicing of their occupation. The most frequently cited theory about white collar crime is that of Sutherland who postulated the concept of differential association in the formation of deviant individuals. This psycho-sociological theory rejects psychiatric and social class explanations of criminal behavior and considers it as learned behavior, the result of daily interaction with other persons.

4386 Maye, Jean. Les infractions commises par les fonctionnaires. (Infractions committed by public servants.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4): 259-264, 1965.

Throughout history, legislators have been concerned with protecting society against the abuses of individuals vested with public authority who misuse the prerogatives conferred upon them by their position. In Switzerland, the Penal Code provides for the regulation of certain serious violations of public servants, leaving less serious offenses to the discretion of local authorities. Thus, Article 18 of the Penal Code aims essentially at protecting certain juridical rights affected by the abuse of official powers. Some of the abuses covered by Article 18 include the abuse of authority, fraudulent collection of taxes, passive corruption, and violation of confidences.

4387 Graven, Jean. Le problème des travailleurs étrangers délinquants en Suisse. (The problem of criminal offenses committed by foreign workers in Switzerland.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4):265-290, 1965.

The problem of reception and assimilation of workers from other countries has recently become aggravated in Switzerland. The ranks of the mobile labor force have increased from 435,476 to 720,901 between 1960 and 1964, thus creating fear of a resultant disequilibrium of national structures. In particular, great anxiety at the criminality rate of this transient labor force has been expressed, especially that of the Italians who constitute 68 percent of the total population of migrant workers. Yet studies carried out in Geneva demonstrate that, in fact, the migrant workers, and the Italians in particular, commit proportionately less crimes than the general population of the community. In light of the difficult living conditions of the workers, their separation from accustomed familial and social support, this relatively low crime rate points to the falsity of prejudices against them and to the feasibility of harmonious relations. From a legal standpoint, it would also seem preferable, except in extreme and serious cases, to grant equal application of legal standards to all who come in conflict with the law, making judgments on the basis of the seriousness of a crime and the circumstances surrounding it, rather than on the basis of ethnic discrimination.

4388 Cornet, Serge. L'enseignement de la criminologie en France à l'Ecole nationale supérieure de police. (The study of criminology at France's state police school.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4):291-300, 1965.

Until 1941, most law enforcement agencies in France were under the control of the local mayor. A law enacted on April 23, 1941, established state control over law enforcement in all districts of more than 10,000 inhabitants. On the same date, a state school was created for the training of future police officers. In this institution courses last from eight months to a year depending on the level of the candidate and the position for which he is preparing. Though the school stresses criminology courses, it nevertheless aims at a broader education of the trainees, offering courses in sociology, ethnology, legal medicine, and penal law. Though the school's activities were interrupted from 1945 to 1955, it had already graduated 15 groups of students in 1964 and, on the whole,



has justified the hopes placed in it at its inception.

4389 Demierre, Eric. L'homosexualité entre adultes demeure un crime en Angleterre. (Homosexuality among adults remains a crime in England.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4):306-308, 1965.

The legislative proposal brought on by the Wolfenden Report in England, suggesting a reversal of the law defining homosexuality among adults as a punishable crime, was generally based on the following arguments: protection of individual privacy, elimination of blackmail brought on by clandestine homosexuality, elimination of prison sentences which only further homosexuality, and recognition of inborn tendencies towards homosexuality in certain individuals. The arguments which eventually led to the rejection of the proposal centered on the possible contamination of society through legislation of homosexual practices, since it would encourage those now verging on homosexuality to engage freely in it. In short, it was felt that an often unjust law is better than no law at all in this particular domain.

4390 Mulock Houver, Dan. L'Union internationale de protection de l'enfance et la prévention de la délinquance juvénile. (The International Union of Child Protection and prevention of juvenile delinquency.) *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique*, 19(4):308-313, 1965.

The conference organized by the consulting Commission of the International Union of Child Protection was held at Vaucresson, France from April 26 to May 1, 1965. Forty-seven delegates from 18 countries took part in the activities. The main discussions centered on how to apply appropriate measures of juvenile delinquency prevention. The ages from birth to five are recognized as extremely important in a child's personality development, prompting the idea that education services should be provided for parents. In cases where homes break up the State should provide for protection and placement of the child. The streets, bars, and movie houses often place the child under criminogenic influences; these can be fruitfully counteracted by the creation of youth clubs such as the Panther Club in Vienna or the Open-Door Clubs in Germany. In school, particular care should be taken of children who are either emotionally disturbed or intellectually retarded. Special attention should also be

accorded to untrained young people dropping out of school and looking for work. In general, better coordination of child services permits a greater comprehension of the problems of youth and a greater capacity to help them.

4391 Ferracuti, Franco, & Wolfgang, Marvin E. L'integrazione della criminologia. (The integration of criminology.) *Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica*, 7(2):155-192; 7(3):275-306, 1965.

In view of the relative recency of the different disciplines which operate in the field of criminology, the question of the desirability and possibility of a unified approach is still being debated. Basically, two main branches of criminology can be identified: sociological and clinical. Sociological criminology has developed considerably in Anglo-Saxon countries, particularly in the United States since World War I, when American sociology in general initiated a new phase. The ambivalence and ambiguity of contemporary sociological theories of criminology suggest the need for a more adequate theoretical approach in contrast to the purely empirical approaches postulated by some authors. Clinical criminology, on the other hand, represents the integrated application of criminological theory to the diagnosis and treatment of individual cases; its major application has been in the treatment of juvenile delinquents. These two major criminological approaches must be mutually integrated, thus overcoming the possibility of a widening of the gap between them and, at the same time, achieving mutual control and cooperation. From a practical point of view, this integration is difficult to achieve but is nevertheless urgently needed for cohesiveness in both research and teaching.

4392 Fukumizu, Yasuo. Studi criminologici in Giappone: panorama e prospettive. (The study of criminology in Japan: overview and prospects.) *Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica*, 7(3):307-330, 1965.

Japanese criminology is founded on European criminology. This is especially evident in the highly valued method of statistical investigation in criminology and in the biological investigation of criminals. Publications based on these two methods have been prepared by a great number of jurists, psychiatrists, and psychologists. In the post-war period, Japanese criminology has also been extensively influenced by American criminological methodology, especially in the areas of treatment

of convicts, problems of prediction, and sociological investigations of criminal behavior. Broadly speaking, the two main streams of contemporary criminological thought reflect the influence of these two schools; the European school influence is evident mainly in Japanese theorists and the American school, in practitioners. These two schools are in a process of fusion which will culminate in a Japanese criminology having its own autonomy and form.

4393 Platt, Anthony M. The origins and development of the "wild beast" concept of mental illness and its relation to theories of criminal responsibility. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):1-18, 1965.

The "wild beast test" of insanity had its origin in a misinterpretation of Henry de Bracton's original term "brutis" which was used by him not to associate the insane with wild beasts but to compare them to those who lack reason, i.e., dumb animals (brutes). The misinterpretation was fostered by other writers and by a church-oriented society which associated animals and insane persons with possession by evil spirits. The wild beast myth was thus accepted and led to the treatment of the insane as wild animals, now modified by a more humane approach which sees insanity as more childlike than beastlike.

4394 Ross, Neil W. Some philosophical considerations of the legal-psychiatric debate of criminal responsibility. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):34-51, 1965.

By applying philosophical analysis to three facets of the debate between law and psychiatry with respect to the problem of criminal responsibility, namely logic, language, and subjectivism-objectivism, we find that in some ways lawyers and psychiatrists view the issue quite differently. The two disciplines, even though of common philosophical origin, have, in terms of method and symbols, taken the different paths of pragmatic v. semantic, subjectivistic v. objectivistic, and prescriptive v. descriptive. The purpose and meaning of the language of the law are quite different than the language of psychiatry. The logic and orientation of each discipline are in many ways incompatible as well; co-existence and communication are possible if the two professions redefine their assumptions and methods.

4395 Carter, Robert M. The Johnny Cain story: a composite of the men executed in California. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):66-76, 1965.

Johnny Cain's story is based upon a statistical composite of two dozen factors of 187 men executed in California since 1938. Statistical data on the effect of executions on the homicide rate in California are inadequate to allow us to draw any conclusions which may support or deny that the imposition of the death penalty has any long-range deterrent effect on the community. Not only does the homicide rate show random fluctuations, but it is complicated by the judicial moratorium on executions. Whether society is justified in taking Johnny Cain's life will continue to be debated; the questions which should be raised are: what is accomplished by an execution?; does it produce deterrence?; do we obtain justifiable retribution?; do we protect society?

4396 Braithwaite, Lloyd. Executive clemency in California: a case study interpretation of criminal responsibility. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):77-107, 1965.

A study was made of the 18 men whose death sentences were commuted by Governor Brown of California between 1950 and 1965. Of the 18 prisoners, 12 were commuted primarily because of their mental condition. Of the remaining six, a disordered mind was mentioned as a secondary reason. In three cases the condemned men were too psychotic to realize what was happening to them; each was adjudicated insane and placed in a mental hospital. In another case the prisoner suffered a psychotic episode over an extended period of time but recovered. A review of the 12 men whose death sentences have been commuted because of their mental condition illustrates the point that, through the use of executive clemency, the earlier California rule which stated that "insanity cannot be used for the purpose of reducing the degree of the crime of murder" has been emasculated. Psychiatric opinion in California is being more broadly recognized in the administration of criminal justice than it ever was in the past. Governor Brown is the first governor to officially appreciate the significance of mental derangement as a mitigating factor where such a condition exists outside of the existing narrow rules defining insanity. Since his administration, the reasons for commutation seem to be heavily weighted on psychiatric evidence.

4397 Shelton, Paula Sue. Fair trial - free press: new aspects of an old dilemma. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):108-122, 1965.

The conflict between free press and fair trial has never been effectively resolved by the U. S. Supreme Court. The only measure directly affecting the source of prejudicial publicity is authority to issue contempt citations; it has generally been strictly interpreted, although some recognition has been accorded to the potency of subtler communications. Problems in detecting jury bias and in detecting prejudice in the news, should the more liberal interpretations eventually prevail, confuse the issues and further complicate the dilemma.

4398 Einstadter, Werner J. The hangman's fear. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):124-131, 1965.

It has been suggested that capital punishment is not applied if it has no deterrent effect on sane persons. Others have argued that it is immoral to execute offenders who are incapable of "making their peace with God." On the basis of case material and anthropological data it is suggested that the taboo against executing the insane is a relic of a superstitious society which refuses to execute the mentally ill out of fear of vengeance by the dead man's ghost.

4399 Auerback, Sandra, Hagopian, Karen, Hoberman, Diane, Platt, A. M., & Shine, Jim. Criminal responsibility: a select bibliography. *Issues in Criminology*, 1(1):158-178, 1965.

The select bibliography on criminal responsibility attempts to acknowledge the breadth of interest in this problem and to identify leading articles and books from all the specialized fields. It is divided into sections on history; philosophy, religion and ethics; the criminal law and psychiatry; and psychiatry and the criminal law.

4400 California. Youth Authority Department. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. 1966 salary survey of California probation departments. Sacramento, 1966, 45 p.

As a service to county probation officers, the California Youth Authority publishes an annual salary survey of probation departments. The survey provides the following information: the population of each county, the salary

range of various classifications within probation departments, including their juvenile halls and camps, and the number of positions within each of the classifications. The salaries shown are those effective as of October 15, 1965.

4401 Arens, Richard, & Susman, Jackwell. Judges, jury charges and insanity. *Howard Law Journal*, 12(1):1-34, 1966.

In order to determine the degree to which the non-psychotic mental disorder was securing acceptance as a valid exculpatory mental illness in the District of Columbia after the 1954 Durham ruling, judicial reactions on the trial level were observed. Data were obtained by entry of trial counsel into the arena of the insanity defense as participant-observers, assessment of judicial attitudes of trial counsel in interviews with project staff members, observations of judicial behavior by social scientists in the courtroom, and content analysis of 30 jury charges in the District Court. The study found pervasive judicial hostility toward the insanity defense when used in cases of mild or non-psychotic mental disorders. A revival of the M'Naghten rules or the "right-wrong" test of criminal responsibility was indicated. The evolving situation suggests that the Durham rule, which would have broadened the basis for insanity defense, is losing rather than gaining acceptance.

4402 Quick, Charles W. Constitutional rights in the juvenile court. *Howard Law Journal*, 12(1):76-109, 1966.

The question of the application of constitutional rights in juvenile courts must be answered in the affirmative once and for all. It is often argued that there is a basic difference between the civil proceedings of a juvenile court and criminal court proceedings, and that the Juvenile Court Acts were intended not to deprive the juvenile of rights, but to protect him from the harsher criminal law. However, the modern criminal court actually differs little in proceedings from the juvenile court and the juvenile is still "protected" by an absence of constitutional guarantees. The juvenile court was established because of the lack of due process for both adults and juveniles. Today, the adult court has increased its procedural fair-play standards, while many juvenile courts have discarded ideas of due process and constitutional protection. Constitutional guarantees protecting the adult which should apply in juvenile cases include: unconstitutionality by



reason of vagueness, the right to public trial, the right to counsel, inadmissibility of illegally obtained evidence, the right of confrontation, illegality of coerced confession, privilege against self-incrimination, and the illegality of double jeopardy.

4403 Menzies, D. W. The grey people: a study of the criminal mind. Melbourne, Cassall, 1965. 116 p. \$4.50

The criminal has a point of view; he is an individual, belongs to his own society, and lives by the rules of that society which differ from those of the larger society. Crime in the criminal society is not a question of good or bad, wrong or right, but of failure or success. The failures are apprehended and go to jail, the successes do not. The young delinquent can and must be rescued and brought back to normal society. Effective remedial treatment requires an understanding of the particular problems of the juvenile delinquent. In most cases it is environment, not heredity, which causes the youth to become delinquent. The basic cause is usually the family situation, particularly the absence of an adequate father figure. The delinquent group or gang is important in socializing the youth to the rules of this society. Normal society begins to exclude him until return seems impossible. One means of rehabilitating the juvenile offender is to provide a substitute father figure in the probation or parole officer who stays with the youth until he works his way back to normal society. To keep the juvenile offender from establishing himself in the criminal society, institutions should be small or subdivided, and the inexperienced offender kept separate from the experienced criminals.

CONTENTS: The problem defined: the bad seed, the man who isn't there, companions in misery, a journey among strangers, the garden of peace, a statement of dilemma; Interlude for questions: a question of responsibility, a question of punishment, a question of prognosis; The solution proposed: the man who waits, the approach to the institution, the church and the criminal; Epilogue.

4404 Litman, Robert E. Police aspects of suicide. Police, 10(3):14-18, 1966.

In the United States, there are approximately 20,000 suicide deaths yearly and each requires a police investigation. It is the duty of the police officer to report the evidence for and against suicide; the more direct evidence that is included in the police report the

better. The police officer will often have to contend with pressure from friends and relatives to certify the death as natural or accidental. Much of the old moral stigma attached to suicide remains in our society. In the United States, as of 1964, suicide is illegal in nine states. In these states suicide attempts are misdemeanors or felonies but, in practice, the laws are seldom enforced. Eighteen states specify that it is a felony to aid or abet anyone else's suicide. In most jurisdictions, the police officer is directed to place a person in protective custody when the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person is mentally ill and may injure himself or others. Every police officer should have some background to use his judgment in evaluating a potentially suicidal person and then take appropriate action. The police in this country respond to almost 200,000 calls a year about persons attempting suicide. In responding to such calls, the police officer should give the person aid and protection, notify the family and, if mental illness is suspected, he should make an effort to secure examination by the proper authorities. If the suicidal person has placed himself in a situation of physical danger, the police officer should not risk his life by an act of physical heroism. Rather, he should make an effort to talk to the victim and obtain his trust. Organized anti-suicide agencies are active in many communities. Usually an emergency telephone number to answer the cry for help constitutes the whole program. Anti-suicide efforts which are complex and varied require the cooperation of physicians, the clergy, the police, and the judiciary.

4405 Day, Frank D. Community indifference and the growth of crime. Police, 10(3):25-30, 1966.

Current statistics on crime show that crime in the United States is more prevalent than ever. It is not that we are not a moral people but our morality is not rooted in concepts of personal responsibility. The apathy of adults toward others who need assistance is a factor in the growth of crime. Stories of noninvolvement range from shunning jury duty to standing by when a woman is stabbed, as in the Genovese case. Such apathy is but one of several attitudes in the community that tend to promote crime as a social product. There are those who flaunt their disrespect for both moral statute law like the habitual offender, the irresponsible citizens, and those who organize and commit acts of civil disobedience. Law enforcement officers alone cannot control crime; there must be citizen cooperation. Crime in the United States feeds

on the evasions of personal responsibility such as not reporting crimes or failing to give information to the police. There are also many police officers who are apathetic about their responsibilities to the people they serve. There is an indifference on the part of most police officers to the fact that people in a community have a legitimate interest in proposals which may upgrade the quality of police services, such as a police review board. Law enforcement's indifference to the law alienates public support. The police should never forget that the decisions of the court are the law until modified or overruled. The rank and file in law enforcement remain indifferent to the need for police education and professional police work. The police have much on their side to sustain their belief that criminals are protected by law at the expense of citizens, and that civil disobedience is unlawful.

4406 Nowicki, Stephen, Jr. A study of the personality characteristics of successful policemen. *Police*, 10(3):39-41, 1966.

To investigate personality traits of a representative group of police officers and the relationships that exist between successful police service and certain personality variables as measured by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, a booklet form of these scales was administered to members of three suburban police departments. The results of the tests given to twenty-seven police officers were compared with results of tests given to office personnel of an industrial concern who were matched with the police subjects for sex, age, and education. The only significant difference was in the scale concerned with psychological control and the dimension of social extroversion-introversion. These findings indicate that police tend to withdraw from meeting and dealing with people; at the same time they have the built-in controls necessary to harness impulses. They also seem to be more resilient under stress and have insight into some of their own shortcomings. Although the experimental and control groups did not differ on the scales, the combination of characteristics on those scales on which the police scored one standard deviation above the mean shows that the officers are adjusted, flexible, frank, optimistic, and willing to meet reality. It would be informative to compare this sample of police officers with a sample from one of the larger cities. The significant control scale should be studied further to see if it correlates with the officer's time on the force.

4407 King, Daniel P. Crime and the city. *Police*, 10(3):65-67, 1966.

The majority of writers agree that urban areas offer more opportunity for criminal activity than do farm and rural areas and, therefore, crime is more prevalent in the cities. Research undertaken on the relationship between urbanization and criminality by Marshall B. Clinard in studies in 1942, 1944, and 1960, indicates that the greater the degree of urbanism in a community, the greater the rate of property offenders; the typical rural offender has developed some of the urban attitudes but is not a criminal social type; in rural areas, there is a comparative absence of continuity in the criminal culture as compared with the interstitial areas of a more heterogeneous urban culture and most rural offenders are of the individual type. Despite the attempt by sociologists to demonstrate the connection of crime and urbanization, there remains some doubt that urbanism necessarily leads to increased criminal behavior. Most criminal activities never become known to the police and thus are not recorded in crime statistics. There is no indication that such unknown criminal activities are any less prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas. Much that passes for crime in urban areas is regarded as a "prank" in farm and rural areas. The level of law enforcement competence is generally higher in the cities than in rural areas. Crime reporting is admittedly deficient in small towns and farm areas. It is apparent that more investigation is needed to establish a correlation, if any, between the growth of urbanization and increased criminal activity.

4408 Brown, Lee P. An unforeseen problem resulting from college educated policemen. *Police*, 10(3):72-73, 1966.

College educated men are now being encouraged to enter the law enforcement field. Many police departments have established a minimum college educational entrance requirement. The colleges and universities are offering degrees in police science. It is now felt that law enforcement will become a profession. The "new breed" becoming policemen are upsetting the traditional status quo image of policeman. Historically, a policeman's life both on and off duty has been determined by his position and indirectly controlled by the police administration. A revolution within the police ranks is foreseen with today's "new breed" of policemen. It will be necessary to determine if policemen are entitled to the same rights as other citizens, namely, the right to freedom of speech and to participate in community activities as private citizens.

In college the police officer is given a liberal education and trained to think for himself, but when he joins the police force he is told not to become involved in community activities because he is a policeman twenty-four hours a day. It would seem that such restrictions are outdated and that the profession should not prohibit policemen from being active citizens.

4409 Clark, Ben. Law enforcement needs citizen cooperation in combating community problems. Police, 10(3):82-85, 1966.

The police profession is changing in an effort to keep pace with our changing social structure. The community must also change to keep up with the social structure. Adult delinquency, juvenile delinquency, and narcotics are more than police problems, they are the problems of the community. The community comprises the home, schools, and the church. Respect for authority and respect for other people's property must be taught in the home; but the lack of such education in the home is the basis of most juvenile delinquency. The school can give proper attitudes toward law enforcement and teach the practical problems of government or law enforcement. The church can show the relationship between God's law and the authority of a democratic society. Working together, the police and the community can act on the problem of continued and growing disobedience to the law in the United States and the problem of civil rights. There is need for a common understanding between the community, the Negro minority, and the police minority. The home, school, and church can help in the identification and alleviation of tensions, indicated by juvenile gang fights and acts of malicious mischief, by the holding of protest meetings, by the circulation of hate literature and other acts of agitation. The news media share a responsibility in alleviating tensions through their editorial policies and factual reporting. The answer lies in education.

4410 Polier, Justine Wise. The legal needs of the poor: problems involving family and child. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4): 157-161, 1966.

There has been a substantial denial of legal rights to children of the poor that needs reform. A first measure would be to assign counsel to represent these children. In over one-half of the state courts, in the District of Columbia, and under the federal system, children removed from their homes through the

non-criminal process of the juvenile court may wind up in prisons even though many have not committed acts which would be crimes if committed by adults. Forty-seven of 141 state training schools in 22 jurisdictions have statutory authority to transfer children to penal institutions without referral back to court. There are children with parents who are placed in institutions or foster homes for indefinite periods of time by departments of welfare and the courts. Although legislation by New York State authorizing social agencies to have a child declared permanently neglected and freed for adoption was incorporated in 1962 by the new Family Court, no cases have been brought up to protect the rights of such children. Although there is a reluctance to sever parental rights, the payment given to a mother to keep a child is meager, whereas if the child is removed to a stranger the amount paid for the child becomes munificent by comparison. In addition to this segment of poor children neglected by the judicial machinery, there are millions of children who are growing up in dire poverty. Legal provisions should be made to assure these children an adequate standard of income in their own families. Assistance should be administered at the state and local level in such a way as to protect the dignity and self-respect of the people served. The legal profession, in addition to protecting the legal rights of the poor, must protect individuals entitled to assistance from the dehumanization that often characterizes the administration of government "benefits."

4411 Wells, Judith E. VISTA for the courts. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4):161-163, 1966.

The skills and abilities of VISTA volunteers (Volunteers in Service to America) are available on request to any neighborhood, community, city or state organization, institution or agency, public or private, that is attempting to assist poor people. Assigned to juvenile courts, bar associations and other legal institutions, volunteers are helping to curb delinquency. In the Denver Juvenile Court project, VISTA volunteers offer continuing assistance to families, while the court probation officers counsel youths. In Anniston, Alabama, the volunteers are working with juveniles after discharge from probationary counseling to reduce recidivism. In other parts of the country, VISTA volunteers are working with school dropouts, and are developing recreation programs and remedial reading programs. In communities that cannot otherwise support neighborhood legal service organizations, the volunteers who are lawyers can perform as "neighborhood lawyers." They can

develop legal service organizations through which resident lawyers and social welfare agencies can provide legal services to the poor. More than 6,500 volunteers have already been requested to serve in 47 states. The participation of juvenile courts is needed in initiating projects utilizing VISTA volunteers, in giving support to the volunteers already assigned, and informing residents interested in joining.

4412 Rubin, Ted. VISTA volunteers in Denver. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4):164-165, 1966.

The Denver Juvenile Court, in order to augment its services to children, is using VISTA volunteers to work intensively and informally with the entire family of the delinquent child. VISTA volunteers are limited to caseloads of no more than 12 families each and they work closely with the probation officer. They live among the poor and help families to meet the everyday problems of shelter, food, child care, budgeting, and employment. A successful VISTA project requires considerable staff planning and preparation, skillful orientation of the volunteers, and on-going conferences between the volunteers and the court staff. Community acceptance of the volunteers has been excellent. Through VISTA, the multi-problem families are being reached.

4413 McCabe, Francis J. A Big Brother in a family court. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4):166-167, 1966.

Although the Family Court of Providence, Rhode Island is not a social agency, in the disposition of cases it can seek every assistance in the community as a source of treatment. All cases are screened by the intake department and referred to one of five judges for authorization. The judge may authorize a petition requiring the child to appear before the court or direct the child back to intake for referral to a social agency. The Big Brother organization was formed after the formation of the statewide juvenile court in 1944, to supply masculine figures to the lonely and helpless boys whom the probation department was not able to handle.

4414 Young, Don J., & Ziegel, Donald L. Ten cases: recent and significant. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4):168-173, 1966.

In State v. Bomer, the Tennessee Supreme Court held that the constitutional right to counsel

was not applicable in proceedings which led the juvenile court to waive jurisdiction to the criminal court because such proceedings were civil. The conviction of a 15 year old boy who confessed after six hours of questioning with no report of his apprehension to the court or probation officer, was reversed in Louisiana (In re Garland). The real issue should be whether the confession was voluntary rather than the issue of notification of apprehension to the court or probation officer. The California Court, in In re Mikkelsen was correct in concluding that the arbitrary refusal of the trial court to permit a minor the opportunity to have evidence presented relating to the disposition of his case violated due process. Statutes which limit disposition, such as the New York Family Court Act, which changes the name of offenses and limits disposition, are unfortunate (In re Anonymous). In Thistlewood v. Trial Magistrate for Ocean City, Maryland, the court held a curfew ordinance for persons under 21 valid. The Louisiana Court of Appeals held that when the juvenile court has obtained jurisdiction over a child, the child shall continue under its jurisdiction until he becomes 21, unless discharged by the court before that time. The statute providing that the juvenile court shall not deprive other courts of the right to determine custody of children upon writs of habeas corpus was held merely to reserve to district courts jurisdiction of custody cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In a Kansas case involving termination of parental rights, the court held that there is no constitutional right to a jury trial or a requirement for more than a preponderance of evidence since the proceedings are civil (Lennon v. State). In this area, repeated attacks can be expected upon the civil status of juvenile court proceedings. An interesting problem of evidence was presented in the New York case, In re Anonymous, where 50 youth investigation cards showing acts of misconduct were admitted without allowing the defendant to confront the officer who prepared the cards, thus whittling away the constitutional right of confrontation.

4415 Lefstein, Norman. Great Britain proposes abolition of juvenile courts. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(4):176-177, 1966.

Great Britain's Secretary of State for the Home Department has recently presented a white paper to Parliament entitled "The Child, the Family and the Young Offender." The proposal recommends that the juvenile court, created in 1908 and having jurisdiction of youths under 17, be abolished because it has not



succeeded in avoiding the characteristics of the criminal courts and are not sufficiently flexible in developing treatment for the child.

4416 Kean, Michael B. Due process applied to hearings for the revocation of juvenile probation. *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, 16(4):178-184, 1966.

With respect to the necessity for the application of constitutional safeguards to proceedings for revocation of probation of an adult, the American courts are at issue as to whether the procedural due process requirements of notice and hearing are essential. The right to even a summary hearing prior to revocation of probation is left to the whim of the legislature; only nine states expressly provide that the hearing need only be summary. Although there is no substantial difference in the revocation proceedings in the adult and juvenile courts, the juvenile court, unlike the adult criminal court, is still tradition bound to exclude all but the most rudimentary constitutional protections from its proceedings in order to maintain flexibility. Due process does not require that a hearing be granted before a probation sentence is revoked, but this is qualified where the statute requires a hearing and the courts may append certain formal requisites of due process onto the hearing. Also, due process may make other formalities necessary where there is a question as to the validity of the original adjudication. Minimum application of procedural formalities to the juvenile proceeding is consistent with the objectives of the juvenile court. Once the delinquency has been found and probation granted it is not necessary to have revocation hinge on a judicially proven violation of condition, the court need only find the probation ineffective.

4417 Rubin, Sol. Unjust sentencing of sex offenders. *Sexology*, March 1966, p. 528-530.

About half of our states have so-called "criminal sexual psychopath" laws. These laws do not serve a useful purpose but merely reflect a generalized intolerance against all sex offenders, including those who are relatively harmless. The concept involved is a legal invention resting on presumed psychiatric evidence and implying subsequent treatment of mentally ill offenders; both are doubtful propositions. Moreover, these statutes are dependent on individual judges' biases and prejudices. Thus, the criminal psychopath laws can lead to serious injustices in sentencing and should be repealed.

4418 Devlin, Patrick. The enforcement of morals. London, Oxford University Press, 1965. 139 p. \$4.00

The seven essays in this volume are linked by their interest in the connection between morality and the law. They consider moral law in relation to various branches of the criminal law.

CONTENTS: Morals and the criminal law; Morals and the quasi-criminal law and the law of tort; Morals and the law of contract; Morals and the law of marriage; Democracy and morality; Mill on liberty in morals; Morals and contemporary social reality.

4419 Reiss, Albert J., Jr., ed. Schools in a changing society. New York, Free Press, 1966. 224 p. \$6.95

This collection of studies analyzes the problems and pressures which confront school administrators that arise outside the school, such as dropouts, integration, delinquency, the role of the police and probation officers, and how the community can function in coordinating group efforts and establishing mutual goals.

CONTENTS: Schools in a changing society, an introduction, by Albert J. Reiss, Jr.; Organizational disparity in definitions of deviance and uses of authority: police, probation and the schools, by E.K. Nelson, Jr.; Administration styles and community linkages of public schools: some theoretical considerations, by Eugene Litwak, and Henry J. Meyer; The youth culture, the school system, and the socialization community, by Ronald Lippitt; Reading: large issues, specific problems, and possible solutions, by Alan Cohen; Administrative implications of integration plans for schools: open enrollment in New York City, by Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, James R. Hudson, and Raymond A. Galzler; Contemporary school problems and public policy, by Franklin Edwards; Index.

4420 Nelson, E. K., Jr. Organizational disparity in definitions of deviance and uses of authority: police, probation, and the schools. In: Reiss, Albert J., Jr., ed. *Schools in a changing society*. New York, Free Press, 1966, p. 21-47.

The Youth Studies Center of the University of Southern California analyzed the differences in the handling of socially deviant youths using police, probation, and school records. Various groups of society have different defi-

nitions of a deviant, his behavior patterns, and characteristics. This results in a conflict as to methods and goals of treatment. The background and origins of the community's institutions affect their attitudes toward delinquency. Essentially two points of view prevail: a free will position which holds the individual to be responsible for his action, after which punishment and attempted reform follow, and a form of determinism which emphasizes social and psychic causes and subsequent treatment and prevention programs. Schools have not been as specific in defining the cause of delinquency as they have in acting as agents for discipline and punishment, but in probation the individual is being treated rather than punished. Community self-study groups and experiments in Santa Monica, California and Provo, Utah have found youths sensitive to the inconsistency and variations in the attitudes towards deviant behavior. This affects their responses, adjustment, and motivation. Some success has been found when non-delinquent peers work with deviants, since they understand this disparity. Before there can be greater cooperation and integration of the organizational systems and subsystems involved, there must be an understanding of the mandates, functions, and obligations of all involved with deviance, agreement of the concepts of operation, a practical division of responsibility, and a uniformity of goals.

4421 Felsher, Howard, & Rosen, Michael. Press in the jury box. New York, Macmillan, 1966. 239 p. \$5.95

When the American free press abuses its constitutional right, it is a threat to our system of justice. Irresponsible reporting endangers the constitutional right of the defendant to a fair trial. Numerous cases are cited where judges have advised jurors to disregard the prejudicial newspaper and television coverage, where the U. S. Supreme Court has reversed convictions because of irresponsible press coverage, and the court has requested restraint in publicizing and distorting information about a criminal trial. It has been found that jurors are almost always influenced by press reports, the reporting is subjective when it should be factually objective, and there is too little control over police leaks to the press. The result is that seeking justice becomes a power of the press. The individual's right to privacy and a fair trial must be safeguarded from sensational reporting for building newspaper circulation. The traditional safeguards of the right to a fair trial have included venue, venue, the isolation of the jury, and the right to challenge, but have been ineffective against the impact of modern news coverage.

Contempt citations are seldom used by the court. Libel suits by the defendant are not practical. New York State Supreme Court Judge Bernard S. Mayer recommends legislation binding jurors to secrecy supported by legal sanctions and the withholding of certain information in news coverage as long as necessary to preserve the fairness of the trial. The press must be restrained from printing prejudicial information until it can no longer prejudice.

CONTENTS: Prologue: restraint, the price of liberty; The brain as sponge; The editor as judge; The unpluggable dike: leaks to the press; The ABC's of circulation; The reporter's diligence, the defendant's sentence; The zealotry transplant: newspapers to TV; Who speaks to the grand jury; The fiction of responsibility: part-time press cooperation; Objective reporter, subjective report; Pity the poor celebrity; The defendant: his legal shields; Civilization or barbarism, old world or new; Status quo or remedy.

4422 New Jersey. Senate. Public hearing before the Special Senate Committee to Determine the Advisability of Providing for the Establishment of a Public Defender System in the Several Counties created under Senate Resolution No. 37. Trenton, 1962, 176 p.

Representatives of the state and county bar associations, the Department of Institutions and Agencies, the Rutgers University Law School, the Essex County Legal Aid Society, individual lawyers, the Attorney General of New Jersey, and others testified in the public hearing held by the Senate Committee to determine whether a public defender system should be set up in New Jersey. They agreed that the present rotation method of assigning counsel who were not paid in non-capital cases to defend the indigent defendant is inadequate to meet the broadening judicial standards regarding right to counsel set forth in Gideon, Massiah and Escobedo. It was recommended that the assigned counsel system should be replaced by a system that would provide counsel for every indigent defendant faced with a deprivation of liberty, afford competent counsel, provide investigatory services, and operate at an early stage of the criminal case. Such a system should enlist community responsibility. The witnesses disagreed as to whether it should be a public defender system, a voluntary defender system, or a mixed private-public system; whether it should be a statewide uniform system; whether the counties should have a choice of a plan; whether it should be financed solely by the state or counties or whether the costs should be shared by both; whether the system should serve both the state

and federal courts or only the state courts; and whether the system should be placed in the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Assembly Bill 368 provides for a parolee/defender system in this department. It was agreed that the New Jersey legislature should enact legislation to replace the present system.

4423 Bancroft, Raymond L. Municipal law enforcement 1966. *Nation's Cities*, 4(2):15-26, 1966.

To provide municipal officials and law enforcement officers with better comparative yardsticks to gauge their own police department's performance, the National League of Cities' Department of Urban Studies undertook an in-depth survey of city and town police practices dealing with personnel, administration and organization, facilities, jails, recruitment, training, and community relations. Detailed 14-page questionnaires were sent to 393 city and town police departments in all 50 states and the District of Columbia; 284 departments replied. The majority of the cities responding state that staff is underpaid and insufficient, that recruitment of acceptable police officers is a problem, and that the population and crime rate is increasing faster proportionately than the increase in police personnel. In some cities, using civilians for a few of the policeman's jobs has freed him for more important duties. The police cadet program, if locally acceptable, is not always successful in recruiting the calibre of men needed. The police themselves recommend a reduction in their duties apart from crime work, a better recruitment policy to increase officer strength, and programs that would include pre-service, in-service, and higher educational training. Some technological advances in communications and data storage retrieval have helped police efforts. Most police departments replying said that officers are regularly kept informed of recent court decisions which affect law enforcement. Less than five percent of the police departments have full or part-time attorneys on their staffs. The police image and community-police relationship must be improved to fight crime. Consideration should also be given to citizen complaint boards which have met with some success along these lines.

4424 University of Missouri. Freedom of Information Center. State regulation of obscenity, by Betty Roote. Columbia, 1966, 3 p. (Publication No. 155)

State laws and local ordinances against obscenity are under constant revision. A decision by the U. S. Supreme Court which holds one state or local statute unconstitutional, in effect, nullifies all similar statutes. In the light of recent court decisions in obscenity cases, state and local action, both legal and unofficial, seems to be turning away from efforts to eliminate all obscenity from sale, and focusing more on preventing the distribution of obscene material to young people. While this is not so pronounced in the activities of citizens' groups, there are indications that the "for decent literature" groups may be changing their emphasis as well.

4425 Roberts, Samuel J. Expanding professional responsibilities in the field of criminal law. *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*, 37(3): 222-235, 1966.

Judges and lawyers share with law enforcement officials common goals, namely, protection of the rights of individuals while maintaining the security of society. Some of the means through which judges and lawyers can help achieve these objectives include approaching the new accommodation between federal and state courts in a willing spirit, providing and maintaining adequate records in the trial courts, and placing greater emphasis on attaining higher standards of counseling in criminal law. Appellate courts should revise some rules of evidence and practice in order to be more sensitive and responsive to practical procedures as well as to achieve higher standards of criminal justice.

4426 Tamm, Quinn. Police must be more free. *Concern*, 8(3):8,10, 1966.

The current sociological climate of the United States, reflected in the courts and in correctional institutions, fosters an overly protective attitude toward the criminal and a corresponding suspicion of the police and their methods. Our criminal laws have as their sole purpose the protection of society, yet they are now rendering law enforcement agencies impotent and emboldening the criminal. Long overdue is the demand that the obligations and restrictions on police activity be made clear so that law enforcement agencies may maintain an orderly society, respecting the rights of the accused and the collective rights of law-abiding citizens.



4427 Rubin, Sol. Police must live within the law. Concern, 8(3):9, 11, 1966.

In 1949, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the rights under the Fourth Amendment were applicable to the states, yet did nothing to make this decision effective until 1961. Police spokesmen have reacted negatively to these rulings claiming that they hamper police work and that the increase in the crime rate is ultimately traceable to the courts. Yet continued violation of court decisions by the police have prevented a fair test of these decisions. Moreover, the alleged increase in crime rates is debatable and even if true could hardly be imputed to the courts.

4428 Hall, Jerome. Psychiatric criminology: is it a valid marriage? The legal view. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 10, 1966. 17 p.

The traditional legal view which holds that an act is not a crime unless it has been forbidden by criminal law and is punishable when broken, has been criticized because it has had little concern with the unique characteristics of particular situations and persons involved in a criminal act. The latter concept would involve the psychiatric implications as well as the legal-moral. Combining criminology with psychiatry presents practical and legal difficulties, but not insurmountable ones. The M'Naghten rule represents an attempt at developing a psychiatric criminology but has been rejected by some because of limitations in its approach to mental disease relative to the law. Better ways of determining criminal responsibility and liability should be found by reforming the laws applicable to crime. As a concept, psychiatric criminology includes a fusing of the rules of law with the relevant knowledge about human behavior in all its aspects. When psychiatry can find compatibility with established legal values and recognize the functions of criminal law, an acceptable index may be found for establishing the degree of criminal responsibility in the criminal act.

participation in society's efforts at handling existing social problems. To achieve these goals better statistical data, including a uniform system and analysis technique, and a research and development unit are necessary. An up-to-date regional detention program under a state-wide Family Court administration, improved and enlarged community services for children and families, mental health services, probation and intake services, and revision of jurisdictional categories for adolescents in the Family Court are recommended. To prevent recidivism more state training schools for juvenile delinquents must be developed and individuals should be separated into small groups with differential treatment for varying objectives. Alternatives to institutionalization are varied parole and probation services with increased coordination between involved state departments and their research findings. Future consideration must be given to reception and placement centers. The state should provide a single administrative agency for New York with diversification of services, using research and program assessing techniques regularly. The community must accept its share of the responsibility in the fight to correct and control antisocial behavior.

Available from: New York Citizens Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York, 10010

4430 York County (Pennsylvania). Juvenile Detention Home. Intake procedures and regulations for York County Juvenile Detention Home. York, no date, 5 p.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Act, and to carefully control the admission of children to the York County Juvenile Detention Home, regulations in this manual have been prepared for the probation staff in the Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Detention Home, law enforcement authorities, school authorities, and the professional staffs of other social agencies concerned with placing children for custody and care.

4429 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. New York Citizens Council. Report prepared for the joint legislative committee on child care needs. New York, New York, January 1966, 13 p.

The goals of the juvenile correctional system are the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency, the protection of the community, promoting the welfare of the individual, and

4431 De l'éventualité d'utiliser le jeu de groupe socio-dramatique dans le traitement des délinquants adultes. (Concerning the possibility of the use of socio-drama in the treatment of adult offenders.) Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal, 89(2):195-216, 1965.

A series of experiments was undertaken in several French correctional institutions in order to establish the feasibility of psycho-

drama and role-playing (socio-drama) in the treatment of adult offenders. The experiment conducted with juveniles at Vitry was of particular significance. It showed lack of spontaneity as the main obstacle to successful treatment. The role-playing often degenerated into a mere theatrical performance which had no psychotherapeutic value either for the actors or for the audience. With adult prisoners, the lack of spontaneity results from two additional factors which make the use of psycho-drama (socio-drama) even more difficult than it was with the juvenile delinquents: the prison (maximum security) milieu, and the long prison terms of most of the inmates. If psycho-drama is to be successfully applied, it should be conducted in conditions of semi-freedom (minimum security), after the offender has already undergone group psychotherapy in prison.

4432 Badonnel. Inadaptation au régime commun ou au régime cellulaire. (Maladjustment in the group and the cell systems.) *Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal*, 89(2):217-220, 1965.

There are, in principle, only two systems of imprisonment, group imprisonment and separation in a cell. Most normal prisoners can adjust themselves to group prison life. Intellectual or educated prisoners are often the exception to the rule, especially when the intellectual level of fellow prisoners is low. The majority of prisoners, however, are unable to adjust to the life of separation characteristic of the cell system. Only a minority of inmates who have rich inner lives or intellectual interests may appreciate the cell system. Other prisoners, especially those used to physical work and frequent professional contacts with other people, unstable personalities requiring constant change, or persons suffering from anxieties, bear isolation with great difficulties. Most prisoners can support one or the other of the systems under the proper circumstances. Thus, the task of the prison administration is to find the right system for each particular personality at each stage of imprisonment.

4433 Massachusetts. Senate. Third Report of the Special Commission on Firearms, Paroles, and Related Matters, June 29, 1965. [Boston], no paging. app. (No. 1151)

The Special Commission on Firearms, Paroles, and Related Matters was created as a result of the increase in crimes of violence by parolees which caused a loss of confidence in the parole system of Boston. The Commission believes that

the well-being of the public is paramount and that the laws governing the release of those convicted for crimes of violence against the person should be tighter than those for other crimes against society. To achieve greater effectiveness of parole and to better protect the public, it is recommended that certain statutory changes be made concerning the release of prisoners on parole, notification of proper authorities, and an increase of personnel of the parole board. A commission should be established to study the feasibility of a pre-parole facility, another to study the advisability of instituting the use of the indeterminate sentence, and a third to study the sentencing, commitment, and release of sex offenders.

4434 Gall, Joe. Finding something of value in prison. *Motive*, 11(6):2-6, 1966.

All of Ohio's six correctional institutions teach a course in social values to inmates. The approach of the course differs in each institution, according to the point of view taken by the teacher. For example, a chaplain at the London Correctional Institution teaches the class from a philosophical standpoint while a teacher at the Ohio Penitentiary combines psychology and world history in his class. But the underlying concept is the same. The inmates are taught to think, to work toward solving their own problems, and to understand and respect the written and unwritten laws of society. The inmates taking the course are given examinations, write essays, and receive diplomas. The course is intended to help in changing their attitudes and has been found to be successful in preparation for parole and in reducing parole violation. A study is being made by the Division of Correction to determine how those who have taken the course get along after release from prison.

4435 Badger, Ronald K. The unsworn and unfettered witness in our courtrooms: prejudicial publicity. *American Criminal Law Quarterly*, 4(1):5-19, 1965.

Our legal system requires that a person accused of a crime be tried by an impartial jury capable of deciding guilt or innocence from the evidence presented in the courtroom. The major influence upon juries today comes from outside the courtroom: the daily press. Reporting of what would be inadmissible evidence in court or even of certain admissible evidence is deemed prejudicial. Publicity becomes prejudicial only when it interferes with the fair trial of a case by being communi-

cated to the jury and is shown to have exerted an improper influence. While some uses of communication and influence are clear, there are many cases where the manner and extent of publication leads to a presumption that the jury or juror has been influenced. It is recommended that the solution of this problem of prejudicial publicity can best be solved as it is in England, by closer cooperation between the bar and the press rather than by the exercise of contempt powers.

4436 Carter, J. DeWeese. The use of federal habeas corpus by state prisoners. *American Criminal Law Quarterly*, 4(1):20-35, 1965.

The use by state prisoners of habeas corpus proceedings before lower federal courts to review final state judgments in criminal cases has caused concern since it interferes with the effective administration of criminal justice. Habeas corpus proceedings were originally intended to provide a quick and certain right to judicial review of illegal restraint, but were never intended to be used for almost unlimited appellate review of lower court decisions. Recent decisions granting prisoners the right to attack state convictions on constitutional grounds have increased the number of habeas corpus applications in the federal courts, created a great delay in the finality of state judgments, and placed an unnecessary burden of work on federal judges.

4437 Limitations on federal habeas corpus by state prisoners: three divergent views. *American Law Quarterly*, 4(1):36-55, 1965.

The American Bar Association Standing Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform recommends that the ABA approve and endorse H.R. 5958, 89th Congress, known as the Smith bill. The two main objectives of the bill are to establish the principle of res judicata to a limited degree to bring about a measure of finality in habeas corpus proceedings. The bill also preserves the right of appellate review in all federal habeas corpus cases. The committee feels that this bill will check the excesses allowed by the present law in the filing and prosecution of habeas corpus proceedings in federal courts by state prisoners without depriving any citizen of his constitutional rights. It would eliminate unnecessary delay, and reduce the burden on the courts. The ABA Section of Criminal Law objects to the three-judge court provision in the bill as unnecessary and not likely to reduce the burden on the courts or to decrease the number of

petitions for writs. It concludes that the problem of excessive resort to federal habeas corpus by state prisoners can best be solved by post-conviction remedies which would require state courts to assume the burden of providing prisoners effective corrective processes.

4438 Thomas, D. A. Sentencing the mentally disturbed offender. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(December):685-699, 1965.

Since the passing of the Mental Health Act, 1959 in England the courts have shown a tendency to abandon the concepts of retribution and deterrence when dealing with a mentally disturbed offender. The usual sentence is a hospital order or a probation order with a condition for treatment. However, when these orders are unsuitable because of the seriousness of the offense, indeterminate sentence of imprisonment is used. The mentally disturbed offender who is not responsive to treatment and who is not eligible for an indeterminate sentence, receives a series of fixed sentences based on the gravity of the last offense. Until secure hospitals are made available to cope with the demand, it is recommended that a special indeterminate sentence of detention be created which would be subject to regular review and include power to release on license.

4439 Patchett, K. W., & McClean, J. D. Decision-making in juvenile cases. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(December):699-710, 1965.

Wide variations in sentencing juvenile offenders evidence basic differences in the approach to the selection of sentences by the magistrates of different areas of England. It is suggested that opportunities for discussion between magistrates of the various districts on the principles of sentencing would achieve a greater consistency in their approach. Information about the sentencing practices of their own and other courts should be made available to magistrates.

4440 U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Report of the Special Task Force on Standards. Washington, D.C., no date, 33 p., app.

The Special Task Force on Standards was directed to identify authoritative standards in the field of corrections which could be used in a survey of corrections in the United States. The areas in which standards are identified in this report are: probation,

parole, adult institutions for felony offenders, juvenile detention, and juvenile institutions. The standards are not intended to describe or prescribe a model correctional system; rather, they represent a consensus of contemporary thought and practice and are selected from a variety of sources. In identifying the standards, three criteria were used. What would the members of the Task Force look for if they had to evaluate correctional systems? What are the standards that are observable and manageable in terms of being used by the Crime Commission? What can be identified as measurable standards? The major categories into which the standards have been grouped are: statutory authority; organization and management; personnel; and clientele.

4441 Oakwood (Ohio). Teenage Traffic Court. Regulations and procedures. Dayton, no date, 10 p.

The Oakwood Teenage Traffic Court hears traffic violation cases cited by the Oakwood Police Department when the offender is a resident of Oakwood, under the age of 18, and a first offender. This manual governing its operation provides regulations for its executive committee, traffic referees, corrective action, questions for the jury, and discussion by the jury.

4442 Kansas City (Missouri). Welfare Department. Earlier (1957-59) and proposed (1965-66) plans for Kansas City, Missouri, Municipal Farm. Kansas City, 1965, 9 p.

Preliminary specifications and cost estimates for a new Municipal Farm in Kansas City, Missouri, made during 1957-1959 contemplated a self-contained, security-type building with connecting corridors between units. This type of plan may be suitable for long-term institutions housing custody offenders, but is not necessary for a city institution where two-thirds of the inmates are serving sentences associated with alcohol abuse and whose average sentence is only 15 days. In accordance with more modern concepts for this type of institution, a campus plan with a number of different buildings for varied purposes would be preferable. This plan would permit more adequate classification of inmates, so that prisoners with different problems and backgrounds could be separated. It would do away with the prison appearance visualized in earlier plans and the construction of separate buildings could result in savings through the use of new building techniques. Planning for city service workshops would enable prisoners

to be of service to the city and, hopefully, permit some of them to develop skills which would increase their employment possibilities on release. Finally, an open institution would aid in the creation of a rehabilitative atmosphere which is not as easily accomplished in an institution which stresses custody.

4443 Aerospace...down to earth. Correctional Review, no. vol. (September/October):3-8, 1965.

Under contract to the State of California through the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, Space-General Corporation has undertaken a systems analysis and cost/effectiveness study of the California system of criminal justice. The six month study represented the initial attempt to apply the techniques of systems engineering to the problems of crime and delinquency and covered the broad areas of criminal justice, including law enforcement, the courts, probation, juvenile and adult institutions, and parole. The study resulted in a program directed toward an improved system of criminal justice in California. The major elements of the proposed program are: a continuing systems engineering analysis of the management and the effectiveness of the California system of criminal justice; the development of an information system linking the various agencies; a systematic study of persons involved in crime and identification of crime-prone groups; preventive programs directed toward the susceptible offender groups; technical assistance in the arrest and processing of offenders; development of improved methods of managing and treating offenders; training of manpower to carry out the program; fostering public support; and a comprehensive master plan which projects, over a five-year period, the scheduling and costs of the program.

4444 Criminal statistics in the United States. Correctional Review, no. vol. (September/October):9-11, 1965.

Until reliable information is made available in each state of the United States, we will be obliged to fight the many aspects of crime on the basis of partial knowledge. Far too much time is being spent on arguing about what the facts are without having an adequate basis for knowing them, and this probably hinders progress in controlling crime as much as any other factor. The steps that must be taken to accomplish the goal of a satisfactory uniform measurement of crime will require more precise definitions of offenses to identify those that are serious and distinguish them from those that are less serious; a process of reporting which begins with the facts of the



offense and the offender at the point of arrest and includes information on each step of the procedure of the disposition that is made of the charge and the offender; an organized system of knowledge on criminal offenders that will make it possible to follow up the criminal career of each offender to determine his subsequent behavior; and an integration and interpretation of the over-all facts that are developed relating to the processes of criminal justice within the state involved.

4445 Juvenile delinquency prevention. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):12-15, 1965.

Traditional efforts to prevent delinquency in California have been aimed toward containing and repressing incipient delinquents through law enforcement agencies. But there has been little concerted effort toward developing a prevention program. Only in recent months was there evidence that the first few tentative steps were being taken toward getting at the source of the problem. In 1965, a bill was passed which will allow the state to enter into contracts with private governmental agencies for the development of delinquency prevention projects. The bill provides for the establishment of a County Delinquency Prevention Commission to coordinate prevention efforts in the county and permit an organized approach. Since 1960, California's major effort has been built around Governor Brown's 14 point program for delinquency prevention which calls for a united effort by 11 different departments of the State government. It is based on the concept that delinquency can be solved best when there is full participation at the local level. The state, therefore, provides leadership, technical consultation, and serves as a catalyst in getting communities to develop their own programs.

4446 Pre-sentence diagnosis for California Superior Courts. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):16-18, 1965.

A decision as to whether a convicted offender warrants probation, imprisonment or other action sometimes requires psychiatric and psychological information. Because adequate psychiatric and psychological services are not always available to many courts, the California Penal Code makes available to them the resources of the Department of Corrections. Such offenders may be placed in a Reception-Guidance Center of the Department for a period of observation and diagnosis at no charge, subject to the approval of the Director of Corrections. On returning the offender, the Department provides the court with a summary

of the findings and an evaluation of the offender. About 50 cases per month are now being referred for diagnosis; the failure rate of those granted probation on the basis of the evaluation amounted to 7.4 percent, considerably less than the 25 percent failure rate for California as a whole.

4447 Community treatment. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):19-21, 1965.

There are many reasons why alternatives to the institutionalization of juvenile delinquents must be found. The cost of institutionalization continues to increase and amounted to \$4,334 per child in California in 1965; commitments of the Youth Authority are increasing yearly; there is a belief that maintaining an offender in the community is preferable to removal followed by attempts to restore him to his community. In 1961, an experimental Community Treatment Project was begun in Sacramento and Stockton, California. Selected delinquents are placed in an experimental or control group; controls are delivered to a reception center and then placed in an institution prior to release on parole. Experimental cases are placed directly into small caseloads of about 12, live in their own or in foster homes, and are assigned to parole officers on the basis of their treatment needs and the skills of the individual parole officer. They are kept in the program for an average of 24 months and undergo intensive individual counseling, group therapy, school tutoring, family group therapy or other treatment depending on the type of case. About 28 percent of the experimental cases have failed as compared to 47 percent of the controls. An expansion of this program is planned in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

4448 Violence control in California. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):22-24, 1965.

In 1964, California expanded programs to identify, treat, and control the violent offender. These programs included (1) a developmental effort to rate the violence potential of all state prisoners; (2) a special "stress assessment unit" in which inmates with a background of violence are subjected to irregular work assignments and given added responsibilities to test their reactions; (3) psychiatric evaluation of inmates with histories of aggressive behavior who are being considered for parole; and (4) a special investigative unit in the Department of Corrections to aid local law enforcement in tracing escapes and parole violators. An important

part in this effort has been the strengthening of the state's parole system; small caseloads of 35 men instead of the usual 75 are used for parolees who have committed violent acts and who will benefit from intensive supervision as demonstrated by research. The small caseloads improve the opportunity for emergency assistance to parolees, and provide for closer supervision to detect factors such as excessive drinking, undesirable associations, failure to maintain employment, and any other conditions which may indicate that the parolee should be returned to prison before committing new offenses.

4449 Law enforcement. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):25-29, 1966.

To strengthen local law enforcement and increase public protection, the State of California provides such services as a statewide teletype system, a statewide records system, and various statistical information. It also provides laboratory facilities and expert technical services to those departments which cannot maintain them on a full-time basis. The State has helped in the area of training personnel by such programs as the Peace Officer Standards and Training. As a result of the program, the State, without interfering with local control, can offer the best training available to all law enforcement agencies without regard to the ability of individual departments to maintain their own training facilities. The Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training developed a standardized police science junior college curriculum and expanded the number of police academies from 19 to 44.

4450 Probation. Correctional Review, no vol. (September/October):30-32, 1965.

A recent survey by the California Department of Corrections found that 20 percent of adult male first commitments to correctional institutions in 1963 were eligible for probation and were good risks. Another study by the Youth Authority found that 40 percent of its first admissions could have been safely handled in the community with good probation supervision. To reduce the number of commitments to correctional institutions, a law was passed providing for state payment of up to \$4,000 a case for each case cut in commitments by a county. The money will be spent by counties to improve probation services, thereby making possible a further cut in commitments. The State money paid to the counties will come from funds that would otherwise go for the operation of correctional institutions. It is estimated that

commitments in the State can be reduced by 25 percent at a net saving of \$23 million during the next 10 years. The payment of \$4,000 for each uncommitted case is 28 times the cost of probation and would enable counties to substantially improve their probation programs.

4451 Community based correctional programs. Correctional Review, no vol.(September/October):33-36, 1965.

In the past, following the release of a prisoner, the big problem has been the delay in providing adequate strength to community based correctional programs which should be provided in the vital period immediately after release. In recent years California has strengthened such programs with some of the following measures: a new classification system to "grade" different types of offenders requiring various degrees of attention; additional parole staff to give special attention to parolees with violence histories, narcotic addiction, and parolees who can respond to intensive treatment; an anti-narcotic testing program for narcotic addicts; psychiatric staff in parole outpatient clinics for cases of psychopathology; state and private parole residential units (community correctional centers and halfway houses); creation of Parole Advisory Committees to assist parolees; law enforcement liaison; and improved personnel selection, management, and training for parole agents.

4452 Treatment and control for narcotic addicts. Correctional Review, no vol. (September/October):37-39, 1965.

As a result of the work of a special study commission in California, a new program was recommended which involved civil rather than criminal commitment of addicts. The new system provides for two phases of treatment: inpatient treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, followed by long-term outpatient supervision and anti-narcotic testing in communities. Outpatient status includes intensive supervision by a parole agent with a caseload of 20 clients, weekly group counseling sessions and, for some, residence in special half-way houses. A return to the institution for added residential treatment is not considered a failure, as most are returned as a result of the testing before a new addiction pattern is established. There are about 2,000 addicts under treatment in the Center and 1,000 former addicts on outpatient status;

30 percent of those released have succeeded in the community for at least a year, a better record than might have been expected on the basis of other large-scale programs.

4453 Recall from commitment. *Correctional Review*, no vol. (September/October):40-42, 1965.

A judge's decision to sentence to prison rather than to grant probation may sometimes be based on inadequate information and diagnosis. Because of this, California amended its Penal Code to provide that Superior Court judges may recall commitments previously ordered and place offenders on probation. In committing persons to the California Department of Corrections, judges may request a diagnostic report and evaluation developed by the Department's Reception-Guidance Center and, on the basis of the evaluation, recall the commitment if they feel that a change in sentence is in order.

4454 Correctional conservation program in California. *Correctional Review*, no vol. (September/October):43-45, 1965.

By 1959, California, faced with a problem of overcrowding and idleness in prisons, made a decision to start a dramatic expansion of its correctional conservation program. One important consideration which made the plan feasible was the advances made in the behavioral sciences which suggested better ways of selecting inmates for minimum security programs. By 1965, there were 36 conservation camps in operation in a joint undertaking of the State Departments of Corrections and Natural Resources. The number of adult inmates involved in the program increased from 1,000 in 1958 to 4,000 in 1965. Inmates from California's correctional conservation camps have saved thousands of acres of forest from destruction by fire, they have risked their lives in rescue missions, fought floods, halted soil erosion, and performed other difficult services which taxpayers otherwise could not afford. In the process, many have regained self respect and have made a start toward a useful, law-abiding life.

4455 Correctional research. *Correctional Review*, no vol. (September/October):46-48, 1965.

Major areas of correctional research in California include the development of measuring devices by which program effectiveness can be evaluated; development of improved classifica-

tion or typologies of offenders and specific types of treatments for them; evaluation of some existing correctional programs; and the development and demonstration of new approaches to the problem. Research must gain new impetus and must be more closely integrated with practice. An approach to change must be created and maintained that will allow corrections to deal effectively with old and new problems as they develop. Basic research must reveal those factors that cause criminal behavior and then action must be taken to mitigate or eliminate these factors.

4456 University of California. School of Criminology. San Francisco Project. Presentence report recommendations and demographic data, by Joseph D. Lehman, Albert Wahl, and Robert M. Carter. San Francisco, 1966, 72 p. (Research Report No. 5)

Presentence report recommendations of U. S. probation officers were examined in terms of demographic data compiled from the cases of 500 federal offenders referred by the U. S. District Court, Northern District of California, to the U. S. probation officer between September 1, 1964 and August 31, 1965. Recommendations were made in 437 of the 500 cases under study; probation was recommended in 42.2 percent of the cases, while imprisonment was recommended in about 30 percent of the cases. In general terms, the proportion of recommendations for probation increased with the number of years of education, average monthly income, higher occupational levels, higher stability in residence, marriage, employment, participation in church activities, and a good military record. Recommendations for imprisonment increased proportionately where there were characteristics such as homosexuality, alcoholic history, the use of weapons or violence, the existence of family criminality, and drug usage. Age and racial and religious differences did not significantly affect the recommendations. Female offenders, however, were more likely to be recommended for probation than male offenders. Certain offense categories (embezzlement, theft from interstate shipment and false statement) usually resulted in recommendations for probation, while other offense categories (bank robbery, interstate transportation of motor vehicles, and National Defense Law violations) usually resulted in recommendations for imprisonment. Offenders who pleaded guilty, had their own attorneys, or were in the community on bail, bond, or personal recognizance, had significantly greater chances of being recommended for probation. A recommendation for probation or

imprisonment was normally based on a combination of characteristics and not all factors were of equal importance for the recommendation.

**CONTENTS:** Introduction; Offense; Plea; Legal representation; Confinement status prior to judgment; Age; Race; Sex; Education; Prior criminal record; Prior arrests; Family criminality; Marital status; Religion and religious activities; Occupational patterns; Average monthly income; Employment stability; Military history; Weapons and violence; The use of aliases; Narcotics usage; Alcoholic involvement; Residence stability; Distance of residence to location of offense; Homosexuality; Crime partners; Summary.

4457 Maryland Children's Center. A survey of some population characteristics and the evaluation processes of the Maryland Children's Center, by Gerald A. Whitmarsh and Martin S. Schugam. Baltimore, 1966, 107 p., app. (Research Report No. 1)

The Maryland Children's Center's primary function is to determine the causes of a child's delinquency and to recommend treatment programs to meet his needs. The child is studied after a legal finding of delinquency but prior to the court's disposition. A study was undertaken to (1) allow for a descriptive analysis of the population served by the Center during its first four and a half years of operation; (2) allow for an analysis of the decision making processes and methods of the Center; and (3) serve as a pilot study for further research in the field of delinquency by allowing for the generation of hypotheses concerning delinquent behavior, its causes, treatment, and prevention. The following population characteristics were analyzed: juvenile delinquency by state and by county; court charges; locale of behavior disturbance; symptoms of delinquent behavior; age of child on admission; school grade on admission; general medical data; electroencephalogram data; neurological examinations; intellectual evaluation; psychological evaluation; school achievement level; school adjustment; and group life adjustment. In addition, the following decision making processes and methods were studied: departmental recommendations; Maryland Children's Center recommendations; and court dispositions.

4458 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Parolees declared delinquent from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965. Harrisburg, 1966, 10 p.

A survey was made of parolees who were declared delinquent during the year ended June 30, 1965,

in the state of Pennsylvania and compared with a similar study made in 1953. During 1964-1965, 1,012 parolees were declared delinquent as compared to 925 in 1953. Of the 1,012 parolees, 324 (32.0 percent) violated the rules of parole, 316 (31.2 percent) committed new crimes on parole, and 372 (36.8 percent) absconded. Compared with the 1953 data there were 7.4 percent less absconders, while parolees committing new crimes increased 6.5 percent; the percent of rule violators remained about the same. Some outstanding findings included the following: rule violators showed little variation with regard to the different types of institutions from which they were released; parolees convicted for new offenses showed a wide variation ranging from 26.5 percent for county prisons to 45.5 percent for Camp Hill; absconders ranged from 18.1 percent for Camp Hill to 40.6 percent for the county prisons; one in three rule violators convicted of new crimes violated during the first six months of parole; parolees from Camp Hill spent a longer time on parole before becoming violators than parolees from state institutions and county prisons; and the highest rate of absconding occurred in the Altoona District Office, followed by Philadelphia.

4459 Connery, Maurice F. An ecological study of juvenile delinquency in St. Paul. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Social Welfare, in the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, 1960. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1966. 115 p.

A study, undertaken by Bernard Lander and reported in 1954 in a monograph entitled Towards an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency, was repeated and extended in St. Paul, Minnesota. Using police arrest data, an analysis was made of the relationship between the incidence of juvenile delinquency, computed by census tract, in 1949, 1950 and 1951, and selected socio-economic variables. The variables were unrelated individuals, widowed and divorced, mental commitments, population per household, occupation, income, population density, mobility, commercial establishments, industrial usage, education, rent, overcrowding, sub-standard housing, foreign born, and home ownership. Pearson correlation coefficients were computed between each of these variables and their relationship to the delinquency rate. A high rate of correlation was found among the variables analyzed. The correlation between the occupation index and delinquency ( $r = .93$ ) was the highest noted, but income, education, and home ownership were also highly correlated. The data were subjected to a factor analysis and two factors were isolated which accounted for 66 percent of the variation noted. Find-



ings substantially confirmed the results reported by Lander. It is concluded that it appears possible to select socio-economic variables with which to establish an index of anomie which is related to the incidence of juvenile delinquency within ecological units of the community. Such an index should be useful for understanding and controlling juvenile delinquency, particularly with reference to the activities and methods of social welfare agencies.

4460 Montague, Mary Ella. The effects of dance experiences upon observable behaviors of women prisoners. Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education, in the School of Education of New York University, 1961. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1966. 2 v.

In an attempt to test the hypothesis that dance experiences will tend to produce desirable changes in the behavior of female prisoners, 36 inmates at the Goree Unit of the Texas Department of Correction were selected to participate in an experimental dance class. Twenty-four of the original 36 inmates remained in the class at the end of the experimental period. A variety of data were compiled concerning the traits which characterized the inmates at the beginning of the study, during the experimental period, and at the close of the experiment. Subjects were studied over a period of four and a half months; sources of data included prison officers, the prison psychologist, observers of the dance classes, the inmates, the investigator, and the written prison records of each participant. The data for each inmate were summarized into comprehensive individual case studies which were divided into categories of health, personality traits, institutional adjustment, and response to dance activity. Findings were also summarized in terms of gross changes for all inmates with respect to the same categories. Findings seemed to support the hypothesis: during the experimental period inmates showed a reduction in the number of visits to the prison hospital; they reported fewer feelings of depression, less tension from constant supervision, and less resentment of authority. Inmates reported improved sleeping habits and fewer spells of uncontrollable laughing and crying. The psychologist reported that all but three participants showed desirable changes ranging from slight to marked in personality traits. One-fifth of the participants showed improvement in institutional adjustment; ratings by prison officers revealed that no inmate regressed in adjustment. Responses to dance

as rated by observers showed improvement in participation, listening and responding to directions, movement skill, and relationships with others. There is a need for studies which compare behavior changes of individuals participating in many kinds of therapeutic activities including group discussion, dance, graphic art, music, and painting.

4461 Bachmann, Kurt. Zur Bekämpfung der Jugendkriminalität und-gefährdung. (The prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.) Die Polizei, 57(2):46-49, 1966.

In 1961, the West German state of North-Rhine Westphalia established an independent bureau within its Department of Criminal Investigation which was named the Central Office for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. Its task is four-fold: (1) to study fundamental problems in the field of delinquency and neglect and to engage in etiological research with a view toward improving police performance in preventing delinquency; (2) to evaluate the data forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior by local police departments; (3) to act as a clearinghouse for an exchange of police experiences, methods, and procedures with respect to juveniles in order to aid juvenile experts within the police departments; and (4) to train juvenile officers. The Bureau's activities to date have included a comparative study of first offenders and recidivists born in 1946; identification of new sources of danger to youth; a study of the problem of child abuse; informing professionals working with youth on the latest research and on literature pertaining to their work; and campaigns informing the public of the various dangers confronting children and youth. A special study was undertaken of children who were victims of sex offenses which revealed, unexpectedly, that two-thirds had been abused not by strangers but by men well known to them and that more than half had been willing partners. In discussions with parents, ways of preventing such offenses in the future are being explored in the light of this new knowledge.

4462 Doherty, James J. Bullpen ethics of a plea of guilty. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(3): 123-132, 1966.

The paramount consideration of a public defender is service to the indigent defendant. He must have the ability to analyze any case and determine whether there should be a plea of guilty, a bench trial, or a jury trial.



Guilty persons should plead guilty unless they have a legal or factual defense; forcing a plea of guilty from the defendant after it is determined that it is in his best interests may be the hardest part of the defender's job and calls for the establishment of confidence and rapport between the public defender and his client. With some, it is possible to speak politely and on a professional level, with others it is necessary to speak the language of the street because that is the way to establish rapport. The defender must develop skills for dealing with the guilty defendant who will not plead guilty, the defendant who wants to plead guilty but will not admit to the defender that he is guilty, and the many types of defendants who cannot or will not tell the truth.

4463 Dombross, Earl E. Imprisonment: too little or too much? Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(3):133-140, 1966.

The Northern California Service League believes that too many offenders are being sentenced to jails and prisons, that prison sentences which provide no treatment are ineffective, and that the increase in crime indicates that a different method of meeting the problem must be found. With treatment, many can be helped to become productive members of society, can become good parents, and break the delinquency patterns transmitted from generation to generation. To prove the validity of this position, the League undertook a three-year project with the cooperation of the San Francisco courts. A group of 108 offenders were selected who would have ordinarily received a prison sentence. Ages ranged from 18 to 49, all racial groups were represented, and offense categories included manslaughter, robbery, burglary, narcotics, sex, and serious traffic offenses. The basic services of the project consisted of a series of individual interviews with a professional counselor for an average of 12 months. The goal was to help the offender discover which behavior patterns he was using to meet his needs were harmful to himself or to society and led to conflict with the law. Once problems were identified, the offender was helped to find ways to replace his behavior patterns with patterns which would work for him, give him satisfaction, and which were within the limits set by society. Once acceptance and confidence was established many were able to change their viewpoints and try new ways of doing things. Preliminary results show that 22 of the 108 offenders were guilty of new offenses and 10 were missing; 51 were in treatment as of January 1966 and had committed no new offenses. The majority of these were

employed, supporting themselves and their dependents. Twenty-four cases were terminated with court approval; some of these had made dramatic improvements while others were coping successfully with the problems of daily living and had not been guilty of other offenses. The majority of those who succeeded are expected to continue to be successful. Tentative conclusions support the earlier positions that a substantial number of offenders sentenced to prison can be successfully treated in the community at less expense and that this is possible within existing governmental agencies.

4464 O'Brien, Dennis, Jr. New projects for defense of indigents. Legal Aid Brief Case, 29(3):163-168, 1966.

Since the last detailed report on National Defender Projects in this journal more than a year ago, many new important programs have been initiated throughout the United States. Made possible by a \$6.1 million Ford Foundation grant, the demonstration projects are of varying size and cover most aspects of defending the indigent accused of crime. Projects have been started in Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, California; Minnesota; Wyoming; Houston, Texas; Florida; Chicago, Illinois; Toledo, Ohio; and Colorado.

4465 Ketcham, Orman W. The legal renaissance in the juvenile court. In: The social welfare forum, 1965. Official proceedings, 92nd annual forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 23-25, 1965. New York, Columbia University Press, 1965, p. 80-95.

The reintroduction of the lawyer into our juvenile courts, thereby insuring individualized justice, is the result of an increase in delinquency and crime among juveniles since World War II. The old concept of the judge, in many instances not a lawyer, sitting in loco parentis prosecuting, defending, adjudicating, and making disposition on the unrealistic principle that there is no such thing as a bad boy, all without benefit of counsel, is rapidly fading. Recent court decisions have extended the principle of the guarantee of constitutional rights to the juvenile. The unification of the family and juvenile courts in many states and the introduction of counsel in all proceedings to protect both society and the rights of the juvenile, provide the needed balance between law and social work to secure juvenile justice in accordance with due process of law. Greater cooperation

and understanding among the disciplines involved, specialized training for attorneys active in this field, social change in the juvenile court institution itself, and influence on the social values of the increasing number of young persons charged with law violations are foreseen as the result of the presence of counsel in the juvenile court.

4466 Doverman, Max. Legal services for the poor. In: The social welfare forum, 1965. Official proceedings, 92nd annual forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 23-25, 1965. New York, Columbia University Press, 1965, p. 96-116.

The recognition of the vast extent of legal problems besetting the poor involving delinquency, crime, family problems, economic victimization and exploitation, attempts to get services from landlords, the deprivation of their legal rights, and the paucity of legal services available to them stimulated the National Bar Association to work with the Office of Economic Opportunity in the development of programs which would make legal services available to indigents and persons of low income. It is recommended that social welfare agencies and legal offices representing the poor cooperate on a casework basis. The education of the poor as to their rights and their active participation in local community action programs is desirable to eradicate any fear, suspicion or mistrust of the agencies working for them. It is essential that public welfare agencies liberalize and humanize their practices, policies, and assistance standards. A stand regarding individuals and social justice must be taken by local groups and the National Association of Social Workers as a whole. They must cooperate with the National Conference of Lawyers and Social Workers on action programs. Through them pressure must be exerted on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to set mandatory standards of assistance for basic maintenance needs and to liberalize reimbursement procedures.

4467 University of California. School of Criminology. The handling of juveniles from offense to disposition, written under the direction of Joseph D. Lohman, by James T. Carey, Joel Goldfarb, and Michael J. Rowe. Berkeley, 1965, 7 vols. \$5.00

This set of curriculum materials is addressed to decision making in the agencies of juvenile

justice. It is concerned with the use of discretion by all officers who come into direct contact with juveniles. It attempts to examine when and how decisions are made and what is taken into account when making them; how practical and legal considerations are weighed against theoretical considerations; how far the ideal must give way to the possible, and how far ethical practice must give way to public pressure. Volumes two through six discuss four separate juvenile offenses from the time police first become aware of them to their final disposition by the court. Volume seven is an instructor's guide for use by training officers who will lead group discussions of the cases. The process of juvenile justice is viewed as a continuum through three separate agencies with considerable attention given to the decisions made at any one level which affect the whole process. The reader is asked to place himself in the shoes of the officer making a decision, using the information he has in a simulated situation to develop skill in deciding what he must do. Each case places the reader in a juvenile bureau one evening, in the intake division of the probation department at another point in time, and on the bench when the case is adjudicated. The decisions made at each level are followed by a series of discussions highlighting some of the problems involved. Three assumptions underlie the materials: (1) there should be a maximum amount of cooperation between the three agencies of juvenile justice; (2) it should be clear to the youngster what is occurring and what is likely to occur at each stage of the process; and (3) every effort should be made to contain the problem within the community.

Available from: University of California, School of Criminology, Berkeley, California.

4468 Veillard, Maurice, & Veillard-Cybulaky, H. Les jeunes delinquants dans le monde. (Young offenders in the world.) Neuchatel, Switzerland, Editions Delachaux et Niestle, 1963. 238 p.

Juvenile court judges have written surprisingly little concerning the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in comparison to representatives from other fields who deal with juvenile delinquents. This essay, written by two juvenile court judges from Switzerland, purports to partly fill this void. It sets out to state the problem of juvenile delinquency, and to summarize the principal criminological theories and the various systems of treatment. An attempt is made to provide an overview of juvenile delinquency in various countries, drawing upon material originally written in

French, English, Russian, and German as well as on first-hand knowledge. The struggle against juvenile delinquency, it is suggested, must proceed on many fronts; moreover, it requires efficient organization and coordination of specialists and professionals from many fields--whether on the local, regional, national or international level. In essence, the first part outlines types of offenses committed by juvenile delinquents and reviews the various etiological theories which have been proposed; the second section deals specifically with the different approaches toward treatment of juvenile delinquents in many countries.

4469 Ponkshe, R. A. Preventive service: a programme of reaching unreached child. Samaj Seva, Journal of Social Welfare, 16(3):9-12, 1965.

Under the socio-legal provisions of the Bombay Children Act in India, juvenile correction services have been provided in the form of juvenile courts, remand homes, and detention homes during the last four decades. The institutional approach under this Act falls short of the objective of rehabilitation. The After-care hostels, the District Shelters, Reception Centers, and State Homes have not been able to meet the problem of rehabilitation. There are shortcomings inherent in the institutional approach. There is a lack of good personnel for effective case treatment in the probation services of the Children's Courts and for casework services in detention homes. The Children Act has not been able to cover many children in need of social services. The inadequacy of the Act's implementation and the shortcomings of the institutional pattern of juvenile corrections make it clear that the institutional approach should be used as a last resort. Other non-institutional approaches to combat juvenile beggary, vagrancy, and delinquency should be tried first. Preventive services and programs should be carried out in order to avoid institutionalization. Such services unlike "juvenile corrections" are non-compulsory, non-legal, non-authoritarian, and non-institutional. The child is not removed from the family and the community setting; the service is given to the child as an individual to develop his personality in accordance with accepted social values; it should be planned in terms of the needs of children. Preventive service programs can succeed only if there is community cooperation.

4470 Gellhorn, Walter. Finland's official watchmen. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 114(3):327-364, 1966.

Finland's official watchmen responsible for the perpetuation of legal precision are the Chancellor of Justice, appointed by the president to serve until retirement, and the Ombudsman, elected by the Parliament for four years. The Chancellor, as the executive arm, must see that authorities and officials comply with the law; he is the Supreme Public Prosecutor, supervising all prosecutors. The Ombudsman, as the legislative arm, must supervise the observance of the law in the proceedings of courts and other authorities. He can prosecute an impeached Chancellor but the Chancellor cannot institute proceedings against the Ombudsman. Although both have the right to pre-audit questions of legality in proposals acted upon by the Cabinet, only the Chancellor acts as a legal censor. The Ombudsman is primarily responsible for legality in the military services and places of detention; otherwise the duties of the watchmen are overlapping though there is no conflict. The prestige of the Chancellor exceeds that of the Ombudsman and the public prefers dealing with the Chancellor. Both concern themselves with judges and other administrators. There have been many prosecutions of judges by the Chancellor's staff resulting from a routine review of sentences and fines imposed. The watchmen are able to investigate public administrators on the basis of specific complaints, their own initiative, or through inspection; they can admonish, prosecute or seek disciplinary measures which have a preventive effect. By their concentration on routine, they lack verve, rarely initiating cases. As a result, they miss the opportunity for social leadership.

4471 The futile forgiveness: basing deportation on an expunged narcotics conviction. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 114(3): 372-379, 1966.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, while recognizing the continuing existence of the doctrine of judicial leniency toward aliens ordered to be deported, upheld deportation orders based upon state narcotics possession convictions. This was despite the fact that the aliens involved had received the benefit of the California "expurgement" statute section 1203.4 of California Penal Code that releases an offender who has successfully completed a probationary period from the "penalties and disabilities of his conviction." The federal statute section 241(a)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, upon

which the deportations were based, provides that any alien who has been convicted of a violation of law or regulation dealing with illegal narcotic activities shall be deported. In the federal case of In re Ringnald, a petition for naturalization was granted where the alien had obtained an expungement under the California statute. The court ruled that the defendant could not be deprived of naturalization on the basis of an act for which "the sovereign against whom he committed it has fully and entirely forgiven and wiped out." The statute, however, has been limited in later interpretations and by an amendment, so that it no longer has the effect of wiping out the conviction. In re Ringnald also had asserted that expungement was like a pardon and, therefore, could be given effect in a deportation case. Congress, in 1956, amended the pardon clause to provide that it does not operate in narcotics convictions. The decisions by the Ninth Circuit Court in Garcia-Gonzales v. Immigration and Naturalization Serv. and in the Kelly case are correct but they are harsh and against the doctrine of judicial leniency. The remedy lies with Congress in the present deportation law. It would be preferable to return to the situation where pardon or expungement could prevent deportation in narcotic cases.

4472 Translating sympathy for deceived consumers into effective programs for protection. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 114(3):395-450, 1966.

To ascertain what protection the consumer has against fraudulent sellers, interviews were conducted with persons well acquainted with consumer problems in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania and correspondence was circulated throughout the country. The consensus among those interviewed was that the consumer has little chance of obtaining satisfaction. He is unprotected by state legislation and faced with the legal doctrine of buyer beware. Self-regulation of business is ineffective and education is necessary, but it is a long-term goal. The Better Business Bureau resolves some complaints but is largely ineffective. Private attorneys prevent redress for small claims because the amount lost is not commensurate with fees. Legal Aid Societies serve clients unable to pay but are hampered by small staffs and inadequate budgets. Retail sales acts do not end consumer fraud, but they do provide a useful tool to curb the unscrupulous businessman and set standards. The use of criminal statutes to enforce consumer legislation is limited in protection of the consumer because of the difficulty in obtaining convictions against fraudulent operators due

to restrictive interpretation given to false pretense statutes and the reluctance of law enforcement officials to put the businessman in jail. Recently a few states permitted law enforcement officials to obtain injunctive relief. To protect consumers, some states have shifted responsibility for enforcing legislation from local district attorneys to state officials or agencies but the district attorney should have concurrent jurisdiction to cope with local problems. Eighteen states have entrusted consumer law enforcement to special Consumer Fraud Bureaus, but only five such bureaus have been authorized by statute. Small Claims Courts in 34 states allow inexpensive litigation. The federal government has recently become concerned with consumer protection. Postal fraud statutes constitute effective weapons for governmental protection. The powers of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration provide another source of protection for the consumer.

4473 New York (City). Law Enforcement Task Force. Report to Mayor-Elect John V. Lindsay by the Law Enforcement Task Force appointed for the period of governmental transition. New York, 1965, 17 p., app.

Many outmoded, inefficient, and undesirable practices and procedures of the New York City Police Department show the need for a thorough reevaluation. A more efficient communications network is required; a comprehensive study of the present utilization of manpower should be made to make more effective use of available personnel; a study should be made to insure that an accurate uniform crime reporting system is in effect; and personnel policies and administrative procedures need to be improved. The police have become involved in responsibilities unrelated to major crime or public disorder. These responsibilities might be better enforced by some forms of civil process. The lower criminal courts have also been flooded with cases unrelated to serious crime; those cases which are essentially non-criminal in nature could be dealt with by the civil process. A number of approaches could be used to reduce the time law enforcement officers spend in the criminal courts by improving the way arraignment and trial courts are run. Steps could be taken to create a 24-hour arraignment part for all crimes in each borough of the City. In addition to the courts, criminal justice is administered in New York City by the police, district attorneys, probation, correction, and parole; each has its own agencies and each suffers from a lack of uniformity within its area of activity. There should be a single agency for post-con-



viction operations. A Special Assistant for Criminal Justice should be appointed to coordinate the functioning of the agencies involved in the criminal process into a single integrated system. Pilot projects can be used in all areas of law enforcement to test new plans or procedures. Community relations are an integral part of police work. The plans for Precinct Community Councils and a civilian review board should be endorsed. A massive public education campaign to enlist the aid of all citizens in the fight against crime should be supported.

4474 Screvens, Raymond. Les infractions dans les codes pénaux des états Socialistes. (Offenses in the Penal Codes of Socialist countries.) Bruxelles, Centre National pour l'Etude des Etats de l'Est. 179 p.

Numerous studies in recent years concerned with penal law in Socialist countries have generally neglected to comment on the special section of the penal codes of European Socialist countries. The present study purports to fill this void by presenting an overview of the special section of the penal codes of these countries, with particular emphasis on codes which have been promulgated since the advent of the new regime. The first part deals with offenses in Socialist penal codes in an attempt to highlight the essential character of these offenses and a few particulars of their repartition in the penal codes. The second part discusses offenses in the penal code of individual Socialist States--the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. The study is based mainly on legal texts, which, in view of the rapidly evolving laws of these countries, provide a precise indication of the actual state of their legislative conscience and of their dominant conceptions of criminal policies.

CONTENTS: Introduction; Offenses in the Penal Codes of Socialist societies in general; Offenses in the Penal Codes in particular: the Soviet Union, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia.

4475 Matthijs, Jacques. La loi de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux. Evolution des conceptions. (Evolution of thought in social defense laws concerning the mentally abnormal.) Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie, 45(5):399-483, 1965.

Prior to 1930, Belgian law categorized offenders as either sane and thus responsible for their acts, or insane and thus without responsibility. Gradually, however, with the aid

of sociological and anthropological concepts, penal science came to recognize the importance of the concrete personality of the individual criminal and of the social determinants which had fostered it. The manifest need for more subtle distinctions among levels of insanity was finally realized in the 1930 social defense law. For a quarter century since its legislation, increasing numbers of eminent practitioners of penal law, penal procedures, and penitentiary science have been examining its results and recommending practical improvements. The long battle for a reform of the 1930 dispositions culminated in a new law of social defense concerning the insane and the habitual criminals; it went into effect on September 1, 1964.

4476 Perrin, Paul. L'alcoolisme en Italie. (Alcoholism in Italy.) L'Acoolisme, 11(3):198-222, 1965.

The results obtained by two teams of Italian specialists in their efforts to rehabilitate alcoholics seem diametrically opposed: whereas one group was able to maintain recidivism below 10 percent, the other reported complete cures in only 12 percent of their cases. Part of the discrepancy can be explained in reference to differences in methodological and technical approaches, but, in the main, the differential results might be due to selective admission. At any rate, the experiences of various rehabilitative institutes in Italy demonstrate the usefulness of such techniques as surgical implantation of drugs, group therapy, sociometry, and aftercare. Realizing that prevention of alcoholism would be infinitely more effective than any treatment methods, various Italian authors have suggested comprehensive plans for fighting alcoholism at its roots; these plans would attack the essential factors which push the individual toward alcoholism: his personality, his family, or society. Though efforts in many areas have been promising, essential State cooperation is lacking, mainly because legislators still do not realize the seriousness of the problem. On another level, the study of the relationship between alcohol and crime permits no definitive conclusions as to a causal time sequence nor as to a significant correlation between the two.

4477 Paolacci, Vincenzo. Il circolo culturale dell'istituto "N. Tommaseo" di Tivoli. (The cultural club at the "N. Tommaseo" Institute in Tivoli.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(9):19-32, 1965.

The cultural club at the Tivoli rehabilitation institute in Italy was founded by a group of adolescents in 1960. Its principal function is to instill in the youths at the institute an interest and an appreciation for all forms of culture. The institute views the club as a means of imparting a sense of responsibility and autonomy to the youths in its care. Various activities are presently being undertaken by the club relating to such diverse spheres as discussion groups, drama, library and guided tours. A trained educator acts as counselor to the club and as liaison with the institute staff. This position is one of a guide rather than a director, since it is felt that the youths should themselves assume the initiative.

4478 Ruocco, Elio. Il servizio sociale nel 1964: aumento di attività e nuove iniziative. (Italian social service in 1964: increased activities and new initiatives.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(9):33-51, 1965.

The activities of the Italian social service in 1964 are characterized by increased productivity per social worker and by the application of new modes of social intervention such as obtaining systematic information about the milieu in which cases are being handled, systematic research of zoning problems, and collaboration with the local community. In various areas of Italy, studies were carried out on the socio-cultural components of maladjustment, the structure of various communities, and other questions relating to juvenile delinquency. Urgent problems left unresolved in 1964 include the necessity of rapidly recruiting and training personnel to cope with increased demands for assistance made by the courts.

4479 Carazzolo, Dora Migliore. Suggestimenti per la registrazione dei diari. (Suggestions for keeping a casework diary.) *Esperienze di Rieducazione*, 12(9):71-77, 1965.

The system of compiling a complete diary of cases handled by educators or social workers provides the opportunity for analysis and revision of casework and thus for possible improvement of treatment methods. Some cases require a minimum of revision and can be handled summarily while others require periodic compilation in minute detail. Each social worker should personally transcribe the de-

tails of his case in order to be in a position to compare it with work done by others on similar cases. The daily record can also be used for improvement of the job performance of a social worker, since it provides an opportunity to review his professional accomplishments and improve his skills.

4480 Marucci, Alberto. Nuove norme sulla revisione delle condanne. (New legal provisions concerning revision of sentence.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(4/5):449-460, 1965.

The Italian law of May 14, 1965 introduced new legal concepts about revision of sentence and post-conviction review. The law approaches, more adequately than previous legislation, the problems of eradication of an offense or a sentence in case new evidence is found and presented to the court. The questions of absolute and relative innocence and absolute and relative guilt are dealt with in the new provisions so as to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, the danger of an error of justice. Despite considerable improvements, the law does not solve all controversial issues and in many places is open to ambiguous interpretations. In order to make the reform more complete, a new law on criminal procedure would be necessary.

4481 Cusatelli, Silvano. Lineamenti di "azione penitenziaria." (Outline of the "penitentiary action.") *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(4/5):493-504, 1965.

The modern prison, contrary to the opinion that prisons generate recidivism, provides an environment which works positively toward reeducating the offender. During imprisonment, action to transform the prisoner's personality should be initiated. The creation of a favorable "climate," with good human relations between the director and the inmates, as well as between other personnel and the inmates, is a necessary precondition for a successful reeducation effort. In the guidance of inmates, the values of family, labor, society, and religion are to be emphasized. In that respect, recidivism is not a major obstacle to the reeducation effort, although the patterns of guidance must be adjusted to the special requirements a case of recidivism presents. In the final result, the prisoner should develop a new set of interests and a new program for future life.

4482 Maino, Mario. Il radiologo nelle carceri. (The radiologist in the prisons.) *Rassegna di Studi Penitenziari*, 15(4/5):505-521, 1965.

By their compulsory and collective character, X-ray examinations in prisons differ considerably from examinations in the radiologist's private practice. They are often connected with legal complications resulting from the inmates' refusal to undergo the examination. Besides valuable psychological information about the behavior of prisoners with the radiologist, the examinations offer data of essential importance for the treatment of offenders. As a result of physical handicaps, discovered by means of the X-ray diagnosis, the treatment of offenders during imprisonment must be adjusted and individualized.

4483 Draper Correctional Center. Experimental and Demonstration Manpower Project for training and placement of youthful inmates of Draper Correctional Center at Elmore, Alabama. 8th progress report, November 1, 1965 through February 1, 1966, by John M. McKee, Donna M. Seay, and Anne Adams. Elmore, 1966, various pagings.

Seventy-eight youthful offenders who are experimental subjects in the Manpower Development and Training Act Project at Draper Correctional Center, Elmore, Alabama, have been paroled and placed in jobs. Ten have returned to prison: six for violating parole, four for committing new crimes. Follow-up data indicate that employers are well pleased with the job performance of Draper's graduates. Even the employers of the ten returnees have indicated a willingness to rehire these men when they are again released from prison. Approximately 30 percent of the graduates are experiencing some difficulty in adjusting to life in the free community; their problems are almost exclusively in the areas of personal adjustment. On the basis of follow-up findings, it was concluded that institutional training and follow-up counseling are not sufficient in many cases for the complete reclamation of the youthful offender. Accordingly, a Youth Development Center has been proposed which would extend into the community those counseling, training, placement, and follow-up services which apparently have been helpful to 70 percent of Draper's graduates. In another development, a new follow-up counselor has been employed for the project; through his efforts, four men have remained free who otherwise would have been returned as technical parole violators. The counselor is also documenting problems and needs which, if solved, will strengthen the institutional training program.

4484 Murray, John B. Hypnosis and criminal behavior. *Catholic Lawyer*, 11(3):209-214, 1965.

Clinical research and court cases do not support the picture of hypnosis portrayed in fiction or as imagined by the lay public. Subjects in experiments have performed acts under hypnosis which seem immoral or anti-social, but non-hypnotized subjects would be willing to perform similar acts. Controlled findings are lacking and the variables of hypnotizer, the role-playing of subjects, and differences in techniques need to be examined carefully. There is no evidence that a person can be forced to carry out behavior repugnant to his nature, but because of ethical restraints on experimentation with human subjects, it will be difficult to rigorously test the necessary questions.

4485 Great Britain. Home Office. The adult offender. Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Command of Her Majesty, December 1965. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1965, 11 p. (Cmd. 2852)

Britain is presently making great efforts to improve the effectiveness of treatment of prisoners. Many experiments are being carried out and their results carefully evaluated. Recommendations are made in this White Paper to strengthen the positive aspects of corrections and to improve the treatment of the habitual offender. The proposals seek to improve the powers of the courts and to strengthen the means of implementing Rule 1 of the 1964 Prison Rules: "The purpose of the training and treatment of convicted prisoners shall be to encourage and assist them to lead a good and useful life."

4486 Kurtzberg, Richard L., Cavior, Norman, & Lipton, Douglas S. Sex drawn first and sex drawn larger by opiate addict and non-addict inmates on the Draw-a-Person Test. *Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment*, 30(1):55-58, 1966.

To determine the sensitivity of the Draw-a-Person Test to the reported maternal identification and sexual confusion of the opiate addict, 59 institutionalized addicts and 66 incarcerated non-addicts were asked to draw a person. A substantially greater number of the addicts drew the female figure first as compared to the non-addicts and to normal males studied previously. The addicts also drew the female figure larger than the male figure, while the non-addicts did not draw

either the male or the female figure larger. The findings support the psychoanalytic postulates of maternal identification and sexual confusion in male opiate addicts; they also illustrate the use of quantitative research methods with projective techniques such as the Draw-a-Person Test.

4487 Schultz, LeRoy G. The violated: a proposal to compensate victims of violent crime. Saint Louis University Law Journal, 10(2):238-250, 1965.

The increase of crimes of physical violence against the person is forcing society to reconsider the plight of the victim. The offender himself is a very unreliable source of restitution to his victim. Not all offenders are apprehended, and many are indigent or unable to pay by reason of their incarceration. Probationers and parolees who, as a condition of their release, are obliged to pay restitution are either insolvent or do not earn enough to exceed basic needs. Many offenders are juveniles, some are incapable of responsibility due to mental illness, still others are acquitted for technical reasons. The victim is a victim of society as well as the victim of the offender, and society is the only real recourse the victim has. It is the responsibility of the government to pay the crime victim for his injury.

4488 Jones, Howard. Crime and the penal system. 3rd ed. London, University Tutorial Press, 1965. 302 p. \$6.50

This volume is a guide to modern ideas for workers in the correctional and social services, as well as for students of sociology and others interested in modern society and its problems. It deals with the causes and treatment of crime, and methods of prevention and penal reform. This edition discusses many current issues such as the psychoanalytic study of the criminal, sociological theories of criminality, treatment of juvenile delinquents, insane criminals and the law, group counseling in penal institutions, the prison as a community, courts versus treatment tribunals, and present trends in crime.

CONTENTS: Science of criminology; Methods of investigation; Constitutional explanations of crime; Psychological theories; Some social factors; Family and community; Kinds of sociological theory; Seeing the problem whole; The phenomenon of crime; The nature of punishment; Origins of our penal system; The pattern emerges; Problems of adjudication and diagnosis; English prisons; Factors in prison training; Borstal;

The approved schools; Towards the correctional community; Probation; Prevention: eugenics and child-care; Prevention through community work.

4489 Booth, W. J. The institutional treatment of delinquents. Prison Service Journal, 5(18):2-12, 1966.

There has been a good deal of research and opinion expressed which tends to view crime, or most of it, as a product of a mental malfunction or disorder. In America, this line of thinking has been carried to the point where emphasis is placed on the psychoanalytic approach to most problems of deviant behavior, whether criminal or otherwise. The type of response of law enforcement groups toward criminal activity largely depends upon whether this activity is seen as a product of circumstances and environmental pressures over which the offender has no power or as the product of the criminal's own volition, brought about by his own wickedness. The psychoanalytic school of criminological theory defines all offenders as unstable since they deviate from the normal. People must be regarded as either responsible or irresponsible in relation to their interaction with other members of the society. The purpose of reality therapy is to teach responsibility through emotional involvement between the therapist and the patient. Reality therapy may be used effectively in institutions where offenders are given indeterminate sentences and thus must gain "responsibility" of varying degrees before being advanced within the institution, or released. The method seems to be most suited to the treatment of character disorders and disturbances based upon the use of authority.

4490 Aude, Carl. Danish training chief examines "the British way." Prison Service Journal, 5(18):22-26, 1966.

Penology has not yet completely changed its approach from one of punishment to one of rehabilitation. Safe custody must be combined, however, with humane treatment, no matter what the philosophy behind detention. In Britain, the problem of treating offenders is made more difficult because of the 19th century facilities in which they are detained which were built only to punish them. Instead of large, impersonal, and difficult to control prison yards and facilities, units must be small, allowing for individual interaction between the offender and the penologist. Facilities provided by abandoned Army barracks have proved to be of little use. Since inmate to psychologist ratios are around 1,200



to 1 in most British prisons, the basic grade staff is charged with a good deal of the responsibility in dealing with the inmates. The British system of training for assistant governors of prisons is a good one, and should be followed by other European countries. More training must be provided for the governor level. Denmark, for example, requires the possession of a full academic degree for this position.

4491 Proctor, Brian. Our new prisons: adapting building design to community patterns. Prison Service Journal, 5(18):27-34, 1966.

In 1959, the first major building program for prisons in Britain in over half a century was announced. Victorian prisons which were built for punishment not rehabilitation, have failed to do a proper job for modern penologists; care must be taken that the new prisons do not repeat this error. The prison, rather than placing the inmate as far as possible from society, must approximate society in all feasible ways. Control, instead of being only a means of keeping the inmates from escaping, must become a means by which the prison community can be manipulated. Sections of the prison must conform to the four principle groups which the individual meets in normal society: the family or immediate group, the neighborhood or intermediate group, the wider locality, and the total community. The prison must provide a sleeping area, a dining area, lavatory facilities, both indoor and outdoor recreation areas, and facilities for the staff. The monumental institution form of building must be abandoned, and smaller units substituted.

4492 Heyns, Garrett. Juvenile delinquents: treat 'em rough? Perspective, 9(5):1, 11, 1965-66.

A review of the "treat 'em rough" policy for juvenile delinquents in the State of Washington bears out the contention that it does not work. As late as the 1946-1948 biennium at an institution for delinquent girls (Maple Lane School) harsh treatment was the rule, but an average one-third of the girls were returnees from parole or escape. At the same time, the identical situation existed at the state training school for boys (Green Hill School). During this period, of a total of 557 boys, 351 had been returned from parole or escape. Contrast this with the situation today where education, counseling, humane treatment, and progressive programs are in effect. Only four percent of all those in juvenile institutions have been committed before, and the recidivism rate of all juveniles re-

leased from state institutions has dropped from better than 30 percent in 1958 to less than 15 percent, the present figure. There is a great deal of criticism of the new method of trying to understand delinquent behavior. At the same time, there is no recognition that the trend in increased delinquency was not halted by harsh, punitive discipline.

4493 Pinnock, Thomas G. Evolution of juvenile institutions. Perspective, 9(5):3-4, 1965-66.

In the United States our juvenile institutions are not too far from the time when diagnosis, except for society's diagnosis of "delinquent and beyond the control of parents," had nothing to do with what type of an institution a child went to or what kind of treatment he was given while in the institution, and as we all know the same is true in many states today. Institutions have always been eager to latch onto one means of treating the children committed to their care, giving children a large dose of the same treatment and expecting what was good for one to be good for all. The institutions in the United States have gone through several distinct phases in treatment of children. During all these many phases, farms, industrial, academic school, "clinical" and combinations thereof, some children have benefited, but until very recently children who were helped in our institutions received this help despite our treatment programs, not because of them. Institutions have many positive and many negative factors insofar as the treatment of children is concerned. We must use what we have to help those whom we can help and continually strive to develop new skills and new techniques to help those children whom we are not now reaching.

4494 Newell, Gordon. State's got us now! Perspective, 9(5):6-10, 1965-66.

Until 1941, the juvenile delinquency program at the Grand Mound School in the State of Washington was to enforce conformity of the children to the school with programs of farm work, military discipline, and punishment while neglecting the problems of the individual. In 1941, the punishment program was relaxed in favor of loving kindness. The relaxing of the school's rigid discipline resulted in open rebellion rather than improvement because it was not supported by adequate professional treatment programs. The staff was ill-prepared, confused, and frightened, the atmosphere schizophrenic and indecisive. A program of rigid discipline and harsh punish-

ment was reinstated. In 1950, two sociologists appointed to Grand Mound (for girls) and Chehalis (for boys) emphasized programs of individual study and treatment, group living, and special education designed to meet the particular needs of the children. This approach proved successful in helping these young delinquents to lead respectable lives. New treatment facilities, diagnostic centers, and education programs are being developed. Reform schools are now renamed and reflect the emphasis on treatment not discipline.

4495 Juvenile parole: the institutions' good right arm. *Perspective*, 9(5):16-17, 1965-66.

The juvenile rehabilitation efforts by the Department of Institutions of the State of Washington have three major facets. First, the court-committed child is received at Cascadia Diagnostic and Treatment Center at Tacoma, and, after intensive examination, testing, and diagnosis, a professional board determines which of the state's nine juvenile institutions can provide the best treatment for his specific case. Second, the selected institution provides residential treatment. Third, the child who has received institutional treatment and has responded satisfactorily to it is returned to the community on parole, where supervision and guidance continues for at least one year. In 1957, parole services for both boys and girls were centralized in the Department's Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Since that time, the juvenile parole counselor has become a full member of the diagnostic and treatment team within the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Correctional efforts within the Division are no longer a series of interrupted segments, but a continuous process which begins with the reception of the court-committed child at the diagnostic center and ends with his discharge from parole supervision. In a little over a decade, the rate of parole failure of juveniles in Washington has dropped from almost half of all treated to less than 15 percent.

4496 Pileggi, Nicholas. The lying, thieving, murdering, upper-middle-class, respectable crook. *Esquire*, January 1966, p. 50-52, 116-118.

The image which the Mafia in America presents today greatly differs from that of the 1920's. The crude but effective methods of crime have been replaced by smoother, white-collar, more outwardly respectable facades. Instead of trying to portray the tough guy, today's Mafia member seeks to emulate the business executive

in aspects of life ranging from the clothes he wears and the place where he lives to the company he keeps.

4497 Wheeler, Stanton. Criminal statistics: a reformulation of the problem. Paper read at the meetings of the American Statistical Association, Philadelphia, September 1965. 19 p.

Contemporary criminal statistics are mere records of response to the actions of offenders. To improve their usefulness and relevance, a reformulation of the problem is needed rather than further refinements in the technology of crime reporting. The alternative to present data collecting is to conceive of three elements as inherently part of the crime rate producing process, and of the resulting rate as an interaction of all three. The three elements are: (1) the offender who commits an act defined by law to be illegal; (2) victims or citizens who are reporters of the acts of the offenders; and (3) law enforcement officers who are responsible for responding to the act. Thus, there must be new sources of input to the official collections of data. As an essential first step, official reporting agencies such as the F.B.I. should compile data on the complaining witnesses, the social characteristics of the community, the reporting officer, and the nature of the police system as a whole. This would make it possible to gather systematic data on the other sources of variation in crime rates, and broaden our understanding of crime and its control.

4498 Jones, Harry W., ed. The courts, the public and the law explosion. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965. 177 p. \$1.95

An effort is made to make meaningful and clear to lawyers and the public the problems and pressures which exist in the lower criminal and civil courts. The inferior trial courts, the courts of general jurisdiction, and the other trial courts in the state and federal judicial organization are described in their proper perspective as components in a system of courts, and a part of the structure of government. Since the end of World War II, the decreasing influence of the family, the church, and other non-legal agencies of social control, and the vast migrations to the city are responsible for the massive increase in crime. Thus, the great mass of criminal and civil cases and proceedings has placed tremendous burden on the courts which has resulted in congestion and assembly line adjudication.

Reforms recommended are the unification of the courts, the establishment of separate administrative offices for the courts, the selection of judges on a merit basis, and the education of the public.

CONTENTS: Introduction, by Harry W. Jones; The business of the trial courts, by Milton D. Green; Court congestion: status, causes, and proposed remedies, by Maurice Rosenberg; After the trial court: the realities of appellate review, by Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr.; Criminal justice: the problem of mass production by Edward L. Barnett, Jr.; The trial judge: role analysis and profile, by Harry W. Jones; Judicial selection and tenure in the United States, by Glenn R. Winters and Robert E. Allard.

4499 New York (City). Police Department. Precinct Youth Council. Program of the New York City Police Department. New York, 1964, 4 p.

Precinct Youth Councils are voluntary associations of public spirited individuals and organization representatives within local precincts who meet regularly with the police to study, plan, and act on neighborhood problems. Program aids are developed for carrying out job, education, recreation, and health programs.

4500 Allegheny County (Pennsylvania). The Area Youth Program, a juvenile delinquency prevention and control project in the Hill District of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh, 1965, 106 p., app.

The Area Youth Program (AYP) in the Hill District of Pittsburgh was a demonstration program concerned with the use of youth workers who worked "on the street" to prevent destructive activities by youths. It was intended for juvenile delinquents, unemployed youths, and school dropouts. Its basic services were of a recreational or informal leisure time nature. Work with community agencies was an important part of AYP. An evaluation of the program found it worthwhile and recommended its continuation.

4501 Escobedo in New York. St. John's Law Review, 40(1):51-59, 1965.

Current New York practice with reference to confessions is, at best, tangential when compared with the Escobedo and more recent decisions rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court which

evidence a marked tendency toward proscribing prior law enforcement practices in favor of countervailing interest in the protection of the individual. The formalistic doctrines now applied in New York courts concerning the origin of the request for counsel are not at all satisfactory. When the accused is unaware, and is not advised of his rights, he is prone to loss of defenses and privileges. Escobedo rightly concludes that a system of law enforcement which depends upon obtaining a confession will be less reliable than a system which depends on extrinsic evidence secured through skillful investigation.

4502 Electronic eavesdropping: the inadequate protection of private communication. St. John's Law Review, 40(1):59-66, 1965.

The U. S. constitutional guarantees should not be limited in scope to prohibit only those invasions of privacy which were possible at the time of the enactment of the Bill of Rights. It is not the device which must be examined, but rather the right which should be protected. The right to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures and the right to enjoy the privacy of one's home should not be made to depend upon the state of technology at any given time. The real solution to the problem lies not only in holding eavesdropping to be an unreasonable search and seizure and a contravention of the right of privacy, but also in enacting comprehensive legislation on the federal level. Legislation proscribing all forms of eavesdropping by device, except with consent of all parties to the conversation, and providing severe penalties for violation would discourage the practice of electronic eavesdropping and provide a measure of protection for private communications not found under present law.

4503 Compensation for the victims of criminal violence. St. John's Law Review, 40(1):67-75, 1965.

The victim of a crime should be restored to the status he enjoyed before the commission of the crime. By and large, legal institutions have failed to provide means for such restoration. State by state experimental systems must be established to provide for the needed compensation to criminal victims. If compensating authority is vested in tribunals with broad discretion, and if compensation is limited to personal injury due to vio-

lent crimes, the major practical objections to such plans can be overcome. The material and psychological benefits which such plans would confer on the wronged victims are justification enough for their adoption.

4504 Legislative changes in New York Criminal Insanity Statutes. St. John's Law Review, 40(1):75-82, 1965.

The new Statute enacted in New York State in the field of criminal insanity is a significant improvement over the M'Naughten rule, since the emphasis is now placed on the defendant's "substantial capacity to know or appreciate" and not merely on the presence or absence of knowledge. The new law appears to provide for a wider application of psychiatric testimony at criminal trials. Psychiatrists will be expected to differ on the specifics of their findings, but it is the jury which will make the ultimate decision in the case. The new Statute appears to conform to the intent of the drafters of the Model Penal Code who sought to give the jury a larger role in criminal cases where the defense of insanity is used.

4505 Habscheid, Walther J. Steuerstraßverfahren und Grundgesetz. (Penal procedure in tax matters and the constitutional law.) Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht, 20(1):1-9, 1966.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the internal revenue authorities possess extensive penal jurisdiction in tax matters. In recent decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, this jurisdiction was repeatedly confirmed. Yet the penal jurisdiction of internal revenue authorities is in conflict with the principle of rule of law in the state. Internal revenue officials are not judges and they lack the necessary independence to act as such. Their penal jurisdiction violates the principle of the division of powers whereby justice is rendered by the judiciary not by the executive branch. Consequently, the decisions of internal revenue authorities in penal matters are reasonably suspect of partiality. The penal sanctions enforced by internal revenue authorities are limited to fines. The decision of the judge is required for prison sentences, and he has the right to review the previous decision of internal revenue authorities. A law eliminating penal jurisdiction of internal revenue authorities is necessary.

4506 National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. National institute for rural juvenile court judges: final report. Chicago, 1965, 18 p., app.

A two-week, 60-hour training program was conducted for 30 new juvenile court judges who came from rural communities. The program's objectives were to improve the functioning of the juvenile court judge by acquainting him with interdisciplinary knowledge in work with juveniles. The curriculum included law, psychiatry, sociology, and social work.

CONTENTS: The program at a glance; Introduction; Trainee population; Curriculum and materials; Faculty; General assessment and suggestions for the future.

4507 Indiana. Reformatory. Data Processing Center. Report on the Indiana State correctional institutions. Pendleton, 1966, various pagings.

Data are presented on the movement and characteristics of the population of Indiana correctional institutions from 1961-1965. The information provided includes the number of admissions, releases, offenses, educational achievement of inmates, work skills, prior record, age, and sentence. Comprehensive tables provide additional detailed information on the personal characteristics of inmates admitted in 1965.

CONTENTS: Indiana State Reformatory, Indiana Womens Prison, Felony Division and the Indiana State Farm; Indiana State Farm and the Indiana Womens Prison, Penal Division; Indiana State Boys School and the Indiana State Girls School; Statistical information concerning 1965 new admissions to the Indiana State Reformatory, the Indiana State Prison, and the Indiana Womens Prison, Felony Division.

4508 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. Bibliography on juvenile gangs in the United States since World War II, compiled by Dorothy Campbell Tompkins. Berkeley, 1965, 28 p.

This is a comprehensive bibliography on juvenile gangs in the United States since World War II arranged under the following major headings: juvenile gangs; bibliographies; girls and gangs; vandalism and gangs; treatment of gangs; studies of gangs and gangs in various localities: California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts; Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin.



4509 Westchester County (New York). Youth Services Division. The Westchester County Central Index Project 1964. 1965. 7 p.

The Westchester Central Index Project was initiated in 1962 in order to record monthly and annual data on the nature and extent of juvenile delinquency and youth crimes in Westchester County, New York. It was designed to reflect incidents occurring in the six cities, 18 towns, and 22 villages by requesting the various law enforcement officials to supply monthly data on what was happening among the youths in their community.

4510 Wright, J. Skelly. Fair trial-free press. Federal Rules Decisions, 38(5):435-439, 1966.

There can be no compromise with the accused's right to a fair trial. By the same token, there should be no external controls of any kind on the news media. The police, the district attorneys, and the courts perform perhaps the most sensitive functions in our society. The public generally has the right to know the manner in which those functions are being performed, and the fact that they do know will insure a more acceptable performance. It would seem that in its own self-interest, as well as in its role as the responsible beneficiary of the First Amendment freedom, the press should take appropriate steps within its own discipline to accommodate the exercise of its First Amendment right to the Sixth Amendment right of a defendant accused of crime to a fair trial. In this way, a confrontation between the legislative and judicial branches of the government with respect to the constitutionality of statutory contempt may be avoided.

4511 Pelt, Robert Van. Meaning and scope of Escobedo v. Illinois. Federal Rules and Decisions, 38(5):441-466, 1966.

The U. S. Supreme Court, Cite as 38.F.R.D.441, reversed the 1960 decision of the Illinois Supreme Court which had affirmed the conviction of Escobedo in the People v. Escobedo because the police had refused the defendant's right to counsel, he had confessed, and the investigation had become an accusation. Under Illinois law, complicity to murder is as damaging as admission of murder, and Escobedo needed counsel to advise him about what or what not to say. Dissenting opinions held that there is no absolute constitutional support for the right of the accused not to incriminate himself by voluntary disclosures, and that law enforcement will be crippled by

such an unworkable ruling. Opinions from other higher courts do not agree that all confessions made without counsel are inadmissible indicating that it is critical to determine the moment at which the right to counsel attaches. Consideration must first be given to whether counsel is qualified, if counsel does have to be requested, if counsel can be waived with defendant's knowledge of the facts, and if it is recognized that the burden of proof of this knowledge is the state's. Police must express and the courts must define what an effective warning of the right to silence is. In different states the definition of the critical stage varies, consequently, counsel is not always needed. The Escobedo ruling has not resulted in prior decisions being overruled. The critical stage for a direct appeal case was defined by Escobedo's case.

4512 Hartogs, Renatus, & Freeman, Lucy. The two assassins. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1965. \$5.95

If Lee Harvey Oswald had received psychiatric help at the age of thirteen, when it was recommended for him, President Kennedy might be alive today. Similarly, if Jack Ruby had received help at the age of ten, Lee Oswald might be alive today. The dual assassinations in Dallas in November 1963 was not a product of only that day, or that year; the events leading up to the climactic shootings had taken place up to fifteen years before. Both Ruby and Oswald were deprived emotionally as children; they were outcasts. Violence was a major part of their childhood. As children they were both obsessed by overwhelming inner fear and fury, and growing older they became impulsive, explosive men. Both men were separated from their mothers at an early age. Each lacked a strong, firm father. Both were truants and were brought before courts during childhood. Both quarreled with members of their families. Both held a variety of jobs. Each was megalomaniac; Oswald felt he had a right to shoot the President, and Ruby felt he had a duty to kill Oswald. Neither man was emotionally mature, and both present a good picture of what can happen to an individual's emotions if he grows up without love.

CONTENTS: The twisted world of Lee Harvey Oswald; "I'm ashamed to tell you"; The haunted face; His mother's favorite child; To Russia, with love and hate; Chaos at the Carousel; The last escape hatch closes; Gooney bird in a plastic bag; The crucial straw; "When he shot before me like he did."

4513 Whisson, Michael G. Under the rug: drugs in Hong Kong. Hong Kong, Council of Social Service, 1965. 249 p.

Opium was used in China for many centuries before European traders reached Canton, and it has flourished as a business in Hong Kong since the British recognized the area as a colony in 1843. Many of the refugees who flocked into Hong Kong during the 1937-1946 war brought with them both drug habits and drugs; for the most part, they have remained addicts. In the British Crown Colony, probably 7 to 10 percent of the adult men are addicted to opium; they consume about 27,000 pounds of opium each year and support a \$200 million a year business. Hong Kong is one of the main shipment centers for the drug, supplying the west coast of North America. A few large importers and exporters control most of the market, and seem to have some influence with the local police and other authorities. Addicts in the Colony seem to be fairly normal persons who turn to drugs as means of dealing with their difficulties. Prison facilities are provided for drug addicts, but no effort is made to cure them. There is a shortage of trained workers in the field, yet the government is making some effort to combat addiction through a program of public instruction and information on the evils of addiction. If the problems of drug addiction are to be tackled by the Colony, it must be done by a professional organization, backed by the law. The addict will have to be convinced that it is in his interest to break his habit.

4514 Morris, Norval, & Howard, Colin. Studies in criminal law. London, Oxford University Press, 1964. 270 p. \$9.00

The aim of this book is to acquaint a wider public with a number of original contributions to the criminal law by the courts of Australia. It consists of seven studies of particular topics in criminal law: the definition of murder, insanity and automatism, provocation, manslaughter by excessive defense, penal sanctions and human rights, strict responsibility, and res judicata in criminal trials.

CONTENTS: Introduction, by the Hon. Sir John Barry; The definition of murder; Insanity and automatism; Provocation; A new manslaughter; Penal sanctions and human rights; Strict responsibility; Res judicata in the criminal law; Bibliography.

4515 Caldwell, Robert G. Criminology. 2nd ed. New York, Ronald Press, 1966. 725 p. \$8.00

This revised textbook is to inform students in colleges and universities of the real nature and causes of crime. It will also be useful to the social scientist, the judge, the law enforcement officer, the correctional administrator, and the citizen. Because of the complexity of the problems involved, the book presents a many-sided approach to the causation of crime and delinquency and to their repression and prevention. It emphasizes the individual as well as the group, the biological factors as well as environmental influences, the crime as well as the criminal, the limitations of scientific method as well as its contributions, and the responsibility of the private citizen as well as that of the professional and the expert.

CONTENTS: The problem; Causation; Crime and justice; Correction and prevention.

4516 New York (State). Temporary Commission of Investigation. An investigation of the loan-shark racket. New York, 1965, 88 p.

Loan-sharking, or the charging of unconscionably high interest rates on loans of money, began to flourish in the United States during Prohibition. Today it has become a major and lucrative operation of the criminal underworld and poses a serious threat to the country's economy. Public hearings on this problem were held in New York City by the Temporary Commission of Investigation of the State of New York. Statements of witnesses, reports, statistics, and other material evidence were collected. Organized crime generally controls loan-sharking in New York. Criminals can often force citizens who are indebted to them to commit crimes in order to pay off their debts. Loan-sharks are also involved in the securities business and have even been linked to banks. The loan-shark racket is especially prevalent on the waterfront among dock workers. Charging interest rates of more than 25 percent per year should be designated as a crime. Loan-sharks currently charge up to 2000 percent per year on short-term, high principal loans. Use of threats of violence as means for procuring the loan plus interest must be prosecuted in criminal court. The State must regulate and license all persons or businesses engaged in money lending.

4517 U. S. Congress. Senate. Judiciary Committee. Prisoner work release: hearings pursuant to S. 1808, July 29, 1965. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965, 36 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session)

On July 29, 1965, a hearing on S. 1808 was held before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Offering testimony on the establishment of residential treatment centers by the federal government, extension of limits of confinement, and work furlough were James V. Bennett, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, and George W. Randall. Statements were submitted by Sam J. Ervin, and Roman L. Hruska.

4518 Chaturvedi, H. R. Probation services: theory and practice. *Samaj Seva, Journal of Social Welfare*, 16(4):15-19, 1966.

Probation is the suspension of sentence during a period of freedom on condition of good behavior. It seeks to provide individualized treatment for the offender, to treat him in his own social setting, to actively involve the probationer in modifying his own behavior, to place the responsibility of rehabilitation on the probationer himself, and to save him from the stigma of prison life. Probation involves both pre-sentence investigation and supervision. Cases must be screened and an effective system of referral must exist; professional personnel must be employed to oversee the probationer. Probation is expensive and needs special encouragement in countries with limited economic resources. However, a vigorous program of probationary services is badly needed in India today, and must be provided.

4519 Carlebach, Julius. Families of delinquents and the Approved Schools. *Approved Schools Gazette*, 59(11):447-453, 1966.

A study of the findings of various investigators of juvenile delinquents, including the Gluecks, Burt and Piaget, yields the following conclusions: (1) some kind of delinquent behavior may be expected from many youngsters at all social levels; (2) the primary factor in the control of delinquent behavior lies with the parents; and (3) adults with delinquent histories who were never apprehended do not necessarily proceed to criminal careers. Since primary influence upon the child comes from his parents, it is useful to involve the parents in their child's rehabilitation process. To do this, a typology of home conditions from which the delinquent comes could be formulated as a guide to treatment. Classifications may include: (1) a family in need of general support;

(2) a family in need of reinforcement; (3) a seriously disturbed family, e.g., one in which one or both parents are criminal. Further subtypes of these basic categories might be worked out when the need arises.

4520 Lorch, Barbara Day. The perception of deviancy by self and others. *Sociology and Social Research*, 50(2):223-229, 1966.

Most sociological literature has dealt with deviant behavior only in terms of a departure from moral norms. However, some sociologists have suggested other standards from which one can deviate, such as a statistical average, a standard of gratificational adequacy or enjoyment, or a standard of conformity. The stress has been placed on classification and analysis of deviant forms of behavior with little attention being paid to the actual social process by which persons come to be defined as deviant by others. If, instead of classifying the behavior on the basis of deviation from generally accepted moral norms, e.g., alcoholism, prostitution, and suicide, it is looked at as behavior which is labeled deviant by the individuals themselves and those with whom they associate, a dynamic process would be seen about which little is now known. Cases involving alcoholics discussed in terms of a new classification scheme illustrate the value of using variables such as the perception of deviancy by self and significant others. The pattern that emerged on the deviancy schema implies that perceiving oneself as others do, even if that perception is negative to one's self-esteem, produces a situation which has less damaging consequences for the individual than does a difference in perception of the individual's behavior by self and others. The perception of the deviancy by self and significant others should be thoroughly investigated by sociologists.

4521 Symposium on the Griswold case and the right of privacy. *Michigan Law Review*, 64(2): 197-288, 1965.

Griswold v. Connecticut, held by a seven to two decision of the Supreme Court that the Connecticut statute making it a crime for married couples to use contraceptives and for clinics to prescribe contraceptives was unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment because it invaded a constitutionally protected right of marital privacy. To reach this conclusion, the opinion of the Court, written by Justice Douglas, ranged broadly through the Bill of Rights talking loosely about zones of privacy, directly or peripherally protected by the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth

Amendments. The concurring opinions of Justices Goldberg, Warren, and Brennan focused on the Ninth Amendment, reaffirming the constitutional tradition of due process as a vehicle for protection of liberties not specified elsewhere in the Constitution and leaving the door open for further probing of the privacy principle. Justices Black and Stewart rejected the idea that the "right of privacy" finds support in the specifics of the Bill of Rights and that the Court is free to formulate a conception of fundamental rights having no foundation in the specific guarantees of the Constitution. The case is important because privacy is established for the first time as an independent constitutional right, although some view this decision merely as a reaffirmation of a power long exercised by the Court. Ill-defined as the right may be, this constitutional protection should have a significant future. The decision may have an effect on eavesdropping, legislative investigations, religious freedom, and other rights related to the First Amendment; it may be significant in relation to concepts of federalism; the right to privacy may be extended to the area of abortion, sex laws, police practices, and the whole field of social welfare legislation and administration.

CONTENTS: The Griswold penumbra: constitutional charter for an expanded law of privacy, by Robert G. Dixon, Jr.; Nine Justices in search of a doctrine, by Thomas I. Emerson; Penumbras, peripheries, emanations, things fundamental and things forgotten: the Griswold case, by Paul G. Kauper; The right of privacy: emanations and intimations, by Robert B. McKay; Privacy in Connecticut, by Arthur E. Sutherland.

4522 De Francis, Vincent. Laws for mandatory reporting of child abuse cases. State Government, 39(1):8-13, 1966.

The most important reason for laws requiring mandatory reporting of child abuse cases is the need to discover and identify children who have been physically abused so that they can be treated for their present injuries and protected from further abuse. Doctors are the best source of early identification. To overcome blocks to free reporting, persons making reports are granted immunity from legal actions for damages and there is a waiver of the doctor-patient privilege and of the husband-wife privilege. One approach to the problem whereby reporting legislation is viewed as a means of punishing the parent, has many negative aspects. It is usually difficult to successfully prosecute the offending parent and an unsuccessful prosecution may be viewed by the parent as a license to continue the abuse. Also, parents

may be reluctant to seek medical aid for the child if they are to be subject to criminal prosecution. Another approach is that concern for the child and the discovery of the abused child is the primary consideration. This approach is best served if the reporting is directed to the child protective program in the community. The community carries out its responsibility by making available the social services to prevent further abuse.

4523 Jackson, Bruce. Who goes to prison: caste and careerism in crime. Atlantic, January 1966, p. 52-57.

Prisons are populated by those who are not smart, rich or lucky. The rich or the professional criminal obtain competent and expensive legal aid, and the poor are disadvantaged despite the recent Supreme Court decisions. The average inmate feels that he is the victim of a corrupt society, and that he is serving time because he has less money, power, and influence.

4524 Schofield, Michael. Child molesters. New Society, 6(159):11-13, 1965.

Although it is widely assumed that pedophilia and homosexuality are the same phenomenon, child molesters are in fact different from homosexuals in their backgrounds, average ages, motivations, and physiology. The pedophile has to take greater risks in order to satisfy his sexual desires; the possible legal punishments are comparable with crimes of violence and murder. Most pedophiles are older men, have had heterosexual experience, and whatever treatment they have received has not been effective.

4525 Edwards, George. Order and civil Liberties: a complex role for the police. Michigan Law Review, 64(1):47-62, 1966.

The increasing urbanization in the United States, the recent Supreme Court rulings setting higher standards of law enforcement, the mass migration of Negroes from the rural areas in the South to metropolitan centers, and the civil rights revolution with its demand for equal law enforcement have imposed many new problems upon metropolitan police. The policeman has the complex task of reconciling the preservation of order and the achievement of individual liberty. In order to strengthen law enforcement and guarantee equal protection for all citizens, top policy-making must be civilian controlled. If there



is any abuse of discretion by a policeman, the head of the complaint bureau who should not be a member of the police force should make a thorough investigation and have the final authority on making a decision. There should be communication between the police and the public, particularly the Negro community. The police department must train its officers more intensively, end investigative arrests, ban use of police dogs in core areas, drive out organized crime, integrate police teams to respond to street conflicts, and seek more officers and better pay for them.

4526 Myers, Larry W. Reasonable mistake of age: a needed defense to statutory rape. Michigan Law Review, 64(1):105-136, 1965.

In contrast to the European law, American courts have uniformly held that mistake as to the age of the female is no defense in statutory rape cases regardless of the honesty and reasonableness of the mistaken belief. People v. Hernandez in California (1964) represents the first judicial step to change the irrational rules of the American courts in the crime of statutory rape; two states have passed legislation based on this sound decision. Under statutory construction, where the statute is silent as to criminal intent, the common law, which allows ignorance of fact as a defense, should prevail. In public welfare offenses which are not considered as requiring proof of mens rea, progressive jurisdictions are allowing defenses of reasonable mistake of fact. In offenses involving moral turpitude, the trend is away from absolute liability. There should be a change in legislation pertaining to statutory rape to conform to realistic standards. The tendency to make piecemeal attempts to mitigate its harshness is insufficient. Legislation should impose absolute liability where the girl is less than 13 and should allow a defense of reasonable mistake of fact where the girl is 13 to 15, unless the male is more than four years older than the girl. Intercourse with females 16 or older should not be branded rape. Definite standards of culpability should be set forth. If no legislative change is made, the courts should take the initiative as in the Hernandez case.

4527 United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. New York, 1965, 22 p., annex. (E/CN.5/398)

The Advisory Committee of Experts held 15 meetings and, pursuant to resolution 1086B of the

U. N. Economic and Social Council, addressed itself to the means of strengthening the U. N. program in social defense. The program was seen as having two broad functions: the increase of knowledge in this field and its dissemination throughout the world, and the provision of direct advisory services, training, and other technical assistance to governments. Recommendations were made to improve the value of meetings and conferences, dissemination of information, services to developing countries, and development of funds-in-trust for a major strengthening of international action in the social defense field. The Committee was of the opinion that the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be convened in Geneva in late summer 1967, and recommended an agenda limited to discussions of four substantive topics: capital punishment; personnel training methods; social defense in relation to economic and social development planning; and standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders.

4528 Morris, Terrence. The sociology of crime. New Society, 5(135):7-10, 1965.

Probably the most successful sociological theories of crime have been based on some aspect of the process of cultural transmission. The earliest exponent of this type of theory was Gabriel Tarde who, as long ago as 1886, suggested that imitation was a crucial factor. In the late 1920's, Shaw, in Chicago, made the first relevant investigations of the learning processes whereby criminal values are transmitted. The concept that anti-social behavior is learned is now fairly widely accepted among sociologists. The major weakness of the approach is that it does not explain the reason for crime existing in the first place. The study of delinquency in the city slum is nevertheless highly relevant to the theory of differential association advanced by Sutherland. He argued that through exposure to criminal behavior and isolation from non-criminal behavior patterns, persons become offenders. It is at this point that a synthesis of psychological and sociological thinking may be achieved: the social group that indulges in willful damage is the vehicle through which individual psychopathology may be worked out.

4529 Parker, Tony. Aftercare for recidivists. New Society, 5(137):18-19, 1965.

British courts give no indication of any awareness that crime is anything other than deliberate wickedness which can be given up by a simple act of will on the part of the offender.

The only acknowledgment of an habitual offender's need for anything other than punishment is that he is one of the few types of prisoners who is compelled to accept state-financed after-care. Yet even this is motivated by a desire to keep him under supervision for a longer time. Supervision is exercised by the Central After-Care Association.

4530 Chappel, Duncan. Carelessness and crime. *New Society*, 6(169):9-11, 1965.

Many members of the public expect to be protected against crime by law and law enforcement without taking reasonable care to protect themselves and their property against attacks. The war against crime is fought largely by the police but, as in all modern wars, it is vital that the civilian population also play a part. Only when this responsibility is accepted can improvement be expected in the state of crime. To combat carelessness on the part of the public, an intensified campaign is needed in Britain to publicize the methods used by offenders, the types of property they seek, and measures which can be taken to reduce the risk of being victimized.

4531 Scott, Peter. The biology of crime. *New Society*, 5(133):16-18, 1965.

In a laboratory, a cat learned to endure pain in order to obtain a realistic reward. Similarly in humans, maladaptive behavior which leads to punishment has been directly learned. Some of the most persistent violent offenders fall into this category. In choosing to punish such types of aggressive behavior, we are simply adding to the offender's psychological problems. He may be acting in the only way open to him.

4532 Cross, Rupert. What should be done about the rule against hearsay? *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(February):68-84, 1965.

The British rule against hearsay evidence cases tends to exclude relevant facts. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to what constitutes an infringement of the hearsay rule. The current law of evidence needs simplification and improvement. It is suggested that a statute be passed which would comprehensively deal with the whole law of evidence. An omnibus exception is advocated which could provide that the judge admit assertions by persons other than the witness who is testifying as evidence of the truth of that which is asserted whenever he is satisfied that it would not be

practicable to call the person who made the assertion. It would likewise be desirable for the statute to contain provisions covering other cases in which hearsay is admissible. Statements made in the course of duty should also be admissible by way of exception to the hearsay rule.

4533 Nokes, G. D. Some suggestions on hearsay. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(February): 85-91, 1965.

As long as decisions on fact are given by laymen, it is necessary that some restrictions on the admissibility of hearsay be retained. Because of the uncertainties which exist as to the application of the British hearsay rule, some legislation to codify and simplify the law is necessary. However, it is doubtful whether a suggested omnibus bill would satisfy the need. While the omnibus bill is capacious enough to include both oral and documentary hearsay, some distinction between the two forms of hearsay should be observed in any statutory provision. It is suggested that an enactment on hearsay be part of a comprehensive code which would include all other general rules of evidence.

4534 Griew, Edward. What the butler said he saw. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(February): 91-96, 1965.

Reform of the law relating to hearsay evidence is necessary in Britain. When this reform is considered, the distinction between legally qualified and lay judges of fact should be kept in mind, especially for the purposes of criminal trials. The proposal of an omnibus exception to the Rule of Hearsay amounts to a proposal that whenever it is not practicable to call the declarant, the special nature of hearsay evidence should go to the weight and not to the admissibility. This is considered proper where the judge of the facts is legally qualified, but not so in jury cases where the factor that should govern the admissibility of hearsay evidence is that of apparent reliability. The admission of oral hearsay as freely as written hearsay under the omnibus exception carries the risk of admitting evidence based on faulty hearing, misunderstanding, misrecollection, or a deliberate attempt to misrepresent on the part of the reporting witness. While it is not suggested that oral hearsay should be excluded at all times, it is suggested that, in general, oral hearsay should make a case for itself before it is admitted and should be received only when the

interests of justice appear positively to require it. As to written evidence, it should be more generously received than it is now by giving the judge discretion as to the determination of its admissibility.

4535 Cross, Rupert. A short reply. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(February):97-99, 1965.

The varied objections offered to the suggested British omnibus exception to the hearsay rule are based on the inability of a jury to understand the significance of certain types of hearsay evidence because of their lack of legal training. These objections are dismissed as fatuous when consideration is given to other judgments juries are currently called upon to make. Apprehensions about the admissibility of oral hearsay evidence could be dispelled by making it necessary for the person offering the oral hearsay to show that the declarant had no motive to misrepresent the facts and made the declaration reasonably soon after the events to which it relates. It is proposed that, insofar as written hearsay is concerned, the absence of contemporaneity or the presence of a motive to misrepresent should go to the weight rather than the admissibility.

4536 Williams, J. E. Hall, & Thomas, D. A. The use of imprisonment and borstal training for young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act, 1961 (Part 2). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(April):193-206, 1965.

Under the British Criminal Justice Act, 1961, a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed on an offender between the ages of 17 and 21 years in five specified situations: (1) where the sentence is for not less than three years; (2) where the offender has served a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not less than six months; (3) where the offender has served a sentence of borstal training; (4) where the offender is serving a sentence of imprisonment at the time sentence is passed; and (5) where the sentence is for not more than six months. In cases involving serious offenses of violence such as rape, armed robbery, or attempted murder, sentences of three years imprisonment have been upheld. No consideration is given to the person's characteristics or previous history of crime. Some sense of proportion is exercised in relation to the severity of the offense and the past history of the offender. Under the 1961 Act, sentences of not less than eighteen months imprisonment are used where the offender has already served a sentence of imprisonment for six months or more,

where the offender has already served a sentence of borstal training, and where it is determined that a further sentence of borstal training would not be likely to have any value.

4537 Williams, J. E. Hall, & Thomas, D. A. The use of imprisonment and borstal training for young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act of 1961 (Part 3). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(May):273-280, 1965.

The British Criminal Justice Act of 1961 sets the minimum age limit for sentencing to borstal training at 15 years. However, a person under 17 years of age may not be sentenced to such training unless the court decides there is no other appropriate method of dealing with him. The Act advances the new conception that borstal training is not a measure aimed primarily at rehabilitation but is to be used as a deterrent measure in instances which would have formerly called for imprisonment. Where a sentence of borstal training seems to offer a chance for success, it will be upheld; but when it would serve no purpose, use has been made of the power to sentence youths to eighteen months imprisonment. In borderline cases, difficulties have arisen in the determination of which offenses merit three years imprisonment. Under the Act, this decision means a choice between three years imprisonment or borstal training. The courts tend to dispose of these cases in the manner which seems to promise the best chance of rehabilitation.

4538 Andrews, J. A. The Morris Report on juries. *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(June):337-343, 1965.

In Britain, the Morris Report of the Departmental Committee on Jury Service deals with qualifications for jury service, the necessary administrative machinery for implementing the recommendations, and the condition of service in court.

4539 Williams, Glanville. The application for a directed verdict (Part 1). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(June):343-351, 1965.

If a judge decides that the evidence presented to the jury is insufficient and directs them to return a verdict of acquittal, it is a reflection of the rule of the law of evidence that the burden of proof rests on the prosecution. This burden of proof protects the defendant from extreme stupidity or pre-

judice of the jury. The test for the degree of proof necessary for an application for a directed verdict to be rejected, is whether in the judge's opinion there is sufficient evidence for a conviction to be upheld. Another rule exists which permits the council for the defense to submit a motion for a directed verdict or motion to dismiss at the close of the prosecution's case. This serves to protect the defendant from going into the witness box where he might be compelled to make damaging admissions. It also prevents the prosecution from supporting deficiencies in its own evidence by cross-examining the defense's witnesses. The support for this rule rests on the considerations that if the case for the Crown has collapsed, it would be a waste of the court's time to hear it further and that it is a powerful reinforcement of the "right to silence" conferred on the defendants by English law. Where the defendant has made no application for a directed verdict and the judge allows the trial to proceed, although he is allowed to make the point of his own motion, he has made no error of law, and an appellant against conviction cannot succeed solely because he has been compelled to present his evidence. The United States rule that if a motion for acquittal is wrongly denied and if the defending counsel then calls evidence, he waives his right to challenge the sufficiency of the prosecutor's case as it stood when the original motion was made.

4540 Proceedings before examining justices and Scottish pre-trial procedure. Criminal Law Review, no. vol.(June):352-362, 1965.

One of the primary purposes of the preliminary investigation is to afford the accused an opportunity, at a point of time earlier than the time trial could take place, to have the strength of the case against him tested and, if it is insufficient, to obtain his discharge. Scottish procedure is examined as it compares with English preliminary investigation with the following observations. (1) The case against the accused in Scotland is not judicially examined before trial and the period between arrest and trial is likely to be shorter than in England. The public prosecution may, at his discretion, drop the case if he is satisfied that there is no prima facie case against the accused. (2) In indictment cases in Scotland, the accused who elects to plead guilty can assure "accelerated procedure." (3) Giving evidence on oath is conducted in private. (4) The eventual charge which is contained in the indictment and on which the accused is tried is examined by the Crown Counsel only after preparation of the full case. (5) In Scotland, the defense can have access to all the Crown witnesses and exhibits to

help in the preparation of its case. (6) The safeguards in Scotland insure that a plea of guilty, at least in indictment cases, is only entered after the accused has had legal advice. (7) Scottish procedure affords many safeguards against accidental injustice in the preparation of the prosecution's case. (8) In Scotland and in England the practice of the prosecutors in moving for sentence and in the provision of information about the offender and the crime are fairly similar. (9) Scottish procedure prevents pre-trial publicity. (10) Under Scottish procedure, the judge has no information regarding previous convictions and the probation officer's report, prepared pre-trial, is withheld until after the verdict. Basically, the criticisms leveled at English preliminary investigation are that it is an unnecessary formality and a cause of delay; that the publicity given to the preliminary investigation is prejudicial to the accused's chances for a fair trial; and that the procedure is "bad treatment for the offender" who accepts his guilt and intends to plead guilty.

4541 Jones, A. E. Vane v. Yiannopoulos and the criminal liability of licensees. Criminal Law Review, no.vol.(July):401-409, 1965.

The British Licensing Act of 1964 makes a licensee liable to special penalties if he "knowingly sells or supplied intoxicating liquor to persons to whom he is not permitted by conditions of the license to sell or supply it." In the case in question, a waitress served drinks to two youths which should not have been sold without a table meal. The licensee, Mr. Yiannopoulos was in the basement at the time of the transaction. The position of the prosecutor was that the sale by the waitress was made "knowingly" by the licensee and that he was therefore guilty under the Act. Many cases in the past had construed the act of the servant to be that of his principle where it was not necessary to prove mens rea in the licensee; and control, partial or total, was also construed as having been delegated by the licensee to the servant or manager and thus the principal was held liable for the act of his servant. Also, the court, in many instances, has accepted the necessity for imposing the knowledgeable kind of liability when the statute in question would otherwise be unenforceable. In the current case, the House of Lords held that there was no delegation, partial or total, of control of the premises by the licensee to the waitress, and that there was no sale made "knowingly" as required by statute. The only solution to the problem of making the law enforceable will be to redraft it.



4542 Williams, Glanville. The application for a directed verdict (Part 2). *Criminal Law Review*, no vol.(July):410-419, 1965.

The proper procedure for British magistrates on an application for a directed verdict is to elicit from the defendant whether he has evidence to call. If he has, the application should be ruled on, and if rejected, evidence will be given for the defense, and the magistrates will then decide the case as a whole. If the defendant indicates he does not intend to call evidence, the magistrate should not decide on the application but rather dismiss the charge because it has not been proved, or convict because it has been proved. By doing this, many difficult positions which may arise because of failure to inquire as to intentions of the defendant regarding the presentation of evidence are obviated. However, when the defendant's motion to dismiss is rejected and he has presented the evidence for the defense, the prosecution will not be permitted to offer evidence in rebuttal, nor rectify its position by recalling witnesses and asking the questions he should have asked to make his case. It is concluded that in magistrate's courts there is no rational place for the submission of "no case." There is no sense in having lay magistrates try to decide a case on the basis of what a non-existent jury might think. The present law offers too many opportunities for confusion, miscarriage of justice, and public misunderstanding. The abolition of the application to dismiss would affect the power of the court to control juries or bring prosecution to a halt.

4543 When a state tries to clean itself up. *U. S. News and World Report*, 60(6):46-48, 1966.

In Massachusetts, a crime commission was established to investigate corruption in the State government resulting from illegal involvement in public spending.

4544 Pare, Simone. Le service social des groupes à l'institution de rééducation. (Group social work in correctional institutions.) *Review of the Childhood and Youth Welfare Services*, 5(4):172-178, 1965.

Group work is one of the treatment methods used by social workers in some youth institutions of Quebec. Groups are limited in size to 12 to 15 members. Members of each group are similar in age and have some common interests. Membership is voluntary. Both recreation and group work must be fitted into leisure time within the institution. Recrea-

tion is necessary for physical and mental health. Even more important is the preparation of the delinquent for return to society. This is the job of the group social worker. Youth institutions are no longer strictly punitive; their goal is to rehabilitate. The social worker has been trained in psychology and group work. His job is to accept each member of the group, to discipline the members and help establish a mechanism of social control within the group, and to help the group accomplish collective goals.

4545 Sobel, Nathan R. Confessions: problems common to both "involuntary" and "no counsel" rules. *Criminal Law Bulletin*, 2(1):3-14, 1966.

There are now two exclusionary rules in the United States' law of confessions: the traditional rule excluding "involuntary" confessions and the newer "no counsel" rule. The "involuntary" rule today excludes many more confessions than in past years because of the expanding scope of federal due process. Dissatisfaction of the Supreme Court with States' application of due process has also resulted in the greater emphasis now put on "circumstances" such as request for counsel. Recent court decisions have turned on the determination of the necessary "critical stage" at which the accused is entitled to counsel. Problems which arise concerning the two exclusionary rules include: whether procedure for evaluating the voluntariness of a confession is constitutional; the limits of the privilege against self-incrimination; at what point the defendant is entitled to a copy of his confession; whether pre-trial notice and hearings are required for admissions and exculpatory statements; the collateral use of involuntary or no counsel confessions; procedure with regard to admissions and to exculpatory statements; and the admissibility of volunteered statements.

4546 Barton, Weldon V. Law-enforcement wiretap policy in the United States. *Criminal Law Bulletin*, 2(1):15-33, 1966.

The ambiguities and inconsistencies in laws governing wiretapping by police make substantial reform of wiretap policy by Congress or the Supreme Court advisable. Compliance with and enforcement of wiretap policy cannot be expected so long as the law is unclear regarding the types of wiretapping permissible, and whether or not national law overrides state law where the two conflict. Although wiretap legislation has been before almost every Congress since the 1920's, little has

been accomplished because of the lack of leadership in wiretap policy. The values at stake in the issue have produced a deadlock in both Congress and the Supreme Court. Groups opposed to wiretapping are indisposed to compromise their position. Since Congress has never sanctioned wiretapping of any kind, any change in this policy, regardless of accompanying restrictions, is seen as the beginning of the expansion of legalized wiretapping. Despite this, these groups may be willing to make concessions to the demands of law enforcement officials for authority to wiretap which would allow passage of a limited wiretap statute since, given the widespread practice of wiretapping in the United States today, privacy might actually be increased by safeguards and prohibition of non-authorized wiretapping. Federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, while supporting the legalization of wiretapping, are divided on the question of whether the Attorney General should be able to authorize wiretaps without court order. Any wiretap legislation will have to embody a consensus among the various affected values and interests, and strike a balance between the protection of individual rights to privacy and the protection of society against crime. The urgent need for clarification in this area may require Supreme Court action if the Congressional deadlock is not broken soon.

4547 Rickett, Robert R. California rewrites felony murder rule. *Stanford Law Review*, 18(3):690-698, 1966.

Recent court decisions in California have developed a new doctrine which properly narrows the application of the common-law felony murder rule. However, the distinction by which it now excludes certain felony murders and includes others, is unfortunately far from the statutory framework of the 1872 Penal Code and seems to ignore the historical development of the murder rule by the courts. The problems arise in the interpretation of the sections of the Penal Code defining the crime of murder as requiring malice, elaborating the nature of this requisite malice, and distinguishing between first and second degree murders. The courts are now showing a new willingness to reexamine the statutes defining murder. It may yet be decided that a conclusive presumption of malice is not warranted.

4548 Bowmer, Jim D., Burleson, Bob, & Jones, Luther E. Peace officers and Texas' new code of criminal procedure. *Baylor Law Review*, 17(3/4):268-300, 1965.

Certain provisions of the new Texas Code of Criminal Procedure relate directly to the work of police officers and as such should be understood by those concerned with law enforcement. Most of them define the role of the police officer and the legal requirements with which he must comply. Those provisions which have been criticized by the police as impediments to law enforcement are justified because of past situations in which police violated established principles. Areas concerned with law enforcement affected by the new Code include: taking the accused before a magistrate; news media and pre-trial publicity; the rights of the individual; complaints, warrants, and arrest; confessions; courts of inquiry; and inadmissibility of evidence.

4549 Wendorf, H. D. Police education and the law of evidence. *Baylor Law Review*, 17(3/4): 245-267, 1965.

There is a crucial need for improved police education. The legal profession should help the law enforcement officer to understand the legal principles which govern him. Knowledge of the law and its purposes helps the police to work more effectively. The police should recognize the need for improvement and work toward it; in return, society owes them respect and adequate compensation. The bar, the public, and the police should work toward a better balance between the rights of the individual and those of society. Recent court decisions have made progress in this area. The police officer should recognize that law-making is not his job; his job is to collect evidence in a form that will be admissible in court and will support a conviction. To do this well requires knowledge of: the rights of the individual, including those concerning privileged communications, discovery, self-incrimination, and illegally obtained evidence; the hearsay rule; the preparation and preservation of evidence; and the role of the policeman as witness.

4550 Conway, C. Report on habitual criminal in B. C. Federal Corrections, 4(4):1-3, 1965.

In order to formulate a plan for dealing with habitual criminals, an Habitual Criminal Study Group was set up by the British Columbia Penitentiary. Sixteen inmates were selected and divided into two units for group counseling. The purposes of the regularly held sessions included: breaking down the structure of rationalization inhibiting reform; helping the inmates to view their situation realistically; raising the level of accomplishment; and resocialization in preparation for parole. Though the beginning sessions were difficult and the men were reluctant to participate, in later meetings interaction became more lively. The groups are now close-knit and meaningful to members.

4551 Phillips, O. Hood. Rhodesian crisis: criminal liabilities. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(February):68-69, 1966.

It is doubtful whether those members of the Smith regime in Rhodesia who are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies could be found liable under the English law of treason. Since there has been no threat or show of force against British troops or the Governor, the English criminal offense which seems to clearly fit this case is seditious conspiracy rather than treason. It is uncertain whether either offense can be regarded as incorporated into the law of every British colony. It would be better to bring the prosecution under Rhodesian law in Rhodesian courts.

4552 Read, James S. An East African newsletter. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(February): 74-83, 1966.

In spite of the common belief that the English law introduced in African colonies was not really suitable to their situation, and the expectation that they would develop a new form of common law, there has been little tendency to depart from the codes of criminal law enacted in the colonial period. In addition, old African customary laws are being eclipsed or abolished. No one may be punished for offenses not defined by written law. In some cases an attempt has been made to preserve African ideas; for example, the relationship between morality and criminal law.

4553 Sparks, Richard F. Custodial training sentences: another view. Criminal Law Review, no vol.(February):84-97, 1966.

Non-punitive measures for adult offenders, aimed at reform and exceeding the limits of punishment have not yet been justified by their results. They may be justifiable for certain types of recidivists amenable to training, but since this group cannot at present be identified, the corrective training sentence should be abolished. This does not mean that there should be no corrective training in the prison, but that at the sentencing stage, punishment should remain the norm. The sentence imposed should be appropriate in length to the severity of the crime, not longer or "indefinite" in the name of "treatment" or "training."

4554 Reeves, J. H. Criminal interrogation. In: University of Kansas. Governmental Research Center. Eighteenth annual peace officers training school: a report, edited and prepared by James S. Kline. Lawrence, 1965, p. 20-28. (Special Report No. 130)

No interrogator should begin questioning until he has secured all of the facts concerning the case. An interview log should be kept on all major cases, stating the information received to date. Before questioning, the defendant must be told the following (in Kansas): that he is being questioned by a law enforcement officer, that he has the right to an attorney, that what he says must be voluntary, and that anything which he says during the interview can be used against him in court. It is best to have the defendant sign a statement affirming that these conditions were met after he has been questioned. Interrogation must not only consist of questions by the law enforcement officer and answers by the defendant, but should be a narrative account on the part of latter. An interview log should be kept on all major cases, giving all the information concerning the case. The investigating officer must not make the confession his entire case, but must seek corroborating evidence. Confessions are basically reliable but may contain some misstatements of fact which the investigator must catch before the case goes to court. The investigator must then obtain a statement from the accused. It cannot be overemphasized that this statement must be brief and to the point, so as to present a clear piece of evidence in court. The statement of the accused should not be used as the report of the investigator, these are two different documents with different purposes.

4555 Arens, Richard. The defense of Walter X. Wilson: an insanity plea and a skirmish in the war on poverty. *Villanova Law Review*, 11(2):259-322, 1966.

The amount of money available to a defendant is often the determining factor in his ability or failure to prove criminal insanity under the M'Naghten-Durham system of rulings. The case of Walter X. Wilson, 19, of Washington, D. C., the driver of a car which struck another car at a speed of over 80 miles per hour killing four persons, may illustrate the point. Wilson had been hospitalized for psychiatric treatment four years before the accident; his lawyer collected as much information as possible concerning his mental state at that time, as well as at the time of the accident. On the motion of his lawyer, Walter Wilson was transferred for a period of four days to the D. C. General Hospital Psychiatric Division for observation. Witnesses were obtained from the hospital's professional staff to testify that Wilson was mentally unstable. This testimony was countered by professionals from the hospital where Wilson was originally confined who stated that Wilson had no mental disorder. The testimony of the first group of witnesses prevailed in the trial, and Wilson was committed to a mental hospital. The implications of this procedure are obvious. If Wilson's lawyer had not had the funds to secure expert testimony of psychological and psychiatric personnel, the case might well have resulted in a prison sentence rather than commission to a mental hospital. The "war on poverty" must be extended into criminal defense and greater provision must be made for funds to obtain psychiatric expertise when needed in criminal trials.

4556 Gatz, Arthur D., Sobel, Nathan R., Byrne, Brendan T., & Gaulkin, Edward. Should confessions be abolished? [Symposium.] *Criminal Law Bulletin*, 2(2):3-31, 1966.

After obtaining a confession from an accused, the police tend to work less hard to "clear the case up" than they would if it were up to them to prove the case without the confession. In the use of confessions in court, the burden of proof that the confession was given freely must rest with the state. A police officer must not detain and/or question a person unless that person has been charged with a specific crime. Thus confessions must not be abolished, but they must be restricted. While the *Escobedo* and *Messiah* cases recently decided by the Supreme Court are important, they do not handcuff police in their work to the extent reported in many newspapers and magazines. Confessions are used in less

than 10 percent of all criminal prosecutions; criminal trials are based more upon identification and declarations than upon confessions. There can never be too much evidence in a criminal trial; circumstantial evidence corroborated by a confession is the best combination of proof a prosecutor can have.

4557 Compensation for victims of crimes. *Vanderbilt Law Review*, 19(1):220-228, 1965.

Our era has seen elaborate safeguards for the rights of accused criminals, yet no provisions for the compensation of their victims. The victims are often poor, forced to live in high crime neighborhoods. They are even less prepared than the average citizen to withstand the economic effects of crime. At present, plans for compensation of victims of crime exist in England, New Zealand, and California although none has been in effect long enough to determine positive results. The burden for compensation would seem to fall to the state, since it is the duty of that body to preserve law and order. Statutes must be adopted in each state which will provide compensation within the following broad provisions: that the victim be harmed as the result of a violent crime; full compensation, not token payments, must be effected; any person who has contributed to his own injury must be excluded from the plan; safeguards against fraudulent claims must be provided; neither the capture nor the conviction of the criminal should be necessary for compensation to be awarded; the victim must not be allowed to collect from the state for compensation from the criminal in civil action; and a provision for judicial review of all claims must be made.

4558 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. California Medical Facility. Analysis of variance and co-variance with unequal treatment groups: methods for deak calculation, by Kelley B. Ballard, and Don M. Gottfredson. Vacaville, 1965, 33 p., app.

In studies of the effects of treatment, researchers are frequently confronted with two problems important to the design of the study and the statistical analysis of its results. The problems arise when numbers of persons in treated and untreated groups are not equal or the persons themselves are classified into groups not equal in size, or when treated and untreated groups are not comparable in terms of known selective factors which may influence the outcome of the study. The statistical methods of analysis of variance and analysis of co-variance are widely used



and may provide the needed analyses. However, texts describing the steps to be followed in these methods ordinarily deal only with the situation in which the numbers of persons in various groups are equal. Researchers are then tempted to either use a less powerful technique which gives them less information or they randomly exclude persons from the study so that the numbers in various categories are equal. The first alternative is inefficient, and by adopting the second, useful information is discarded. The purpose of this report is to provide a simplified description of step-by-step procedures for completion of two-way analyses of variance and co-variance using the method of unweighted means, an approximate solution useful when groups are disproportional.

CONTENTS: Acknowledgment; Preface; Tables; Appendices; Introduction; Purpose; When might these methods be useful; Analysis of variance with unequal treatment groups by the method of unweighted means; model; Some interpretations of the symbols and subscripts; Formulae and necessary computations; Sum of squares; Analysis of co-variance with unequal treatment groups by the method of unweighted means; References; Appendices.

4559 The American Jewish Committee. Institute of Human Relations. Blaustein Library. Police and minority groups: a selected bibliography. New York, 1965, 5 p.

The majority of the articles and pamphlets listed in this bibliography were developed by or for law enforcement training schools, institutes, or conferences. They should prove to be a valuable source of information with which to revise or expand courses in human relations for law enforcement officers.

Available from: Blaustein Library, 165 East 56 Street, New York, New York, 10022

4560 Davis, L. F. New profession. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(10):404-412, 1966.

In France, establishments which concern themselves with the observation and reeducation of young delinquents and children in need of care and protection are staffed by éducateurs. Their duties are similar to those undertaken by housemasters and teachers in Approved Schools, but the éducateur has the benefit of a sound basis of study which equips him specifically for work with deviant minors. Initially, he is part-teacher part social-worker but, as his career advances, he can

veer toward probation work in hostels, schools for reeducation, observation centers, or child guidance clinics. If skilled professionals are demanded within the ordinary educational system, their role is much more important when dealing with difficult adolescents who have been unaffected by conventional approaches.

4561 Maryland. Public Welfare Department. Standards for job performance, juvenile probation officer. Baltimore, 1964, 5 p.

The standards for job performance set forth the specific expectations to be met by the probation officer in order to carry out his job responsibilities. The expectation generally is that at the end of the six month probationary period an officer has beginning competence in each aspect of his job, and at the end of the first year has achieved a reasonably integrated performance in all areas.

CONTENTS: Work habits; Personnel practices; Knowledge; Abilities and skills.

Available from: State Department of Public Welfare, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201

4562 Maryland. Public Welfare Department. Juvenile probation service: a statement of duties and scope of responsibility. Baltimore, 1963, 9 p.

The functions and academic and personnel qualifications as well as the specific duties of a probation officer are described in this manual.

CONTENTS: Probation service; Relations to community agencies; Specific duties of a probation officer: screening complaints and accepting petitions; Detention; Preparation of a complete social history; Court appearance; Supervision; Other treatment plans; Maintaining records; Leadership.

4563 Indiana. State Farm. Data Processing Office. Admission survey for January 1966. Greencastle, 1966, 20 p.

Data were obtained through personal interviews on 321 offenders admitted to the Indiana State Farm in January 1966. The average inmate was found to be 37 years of age; he was committed on a theft charge or for public intoxication; he was white, from either Lake

or Marion County; he had been committed to the Farm four times previously and his sentence was 122 days; he completed the eighth grade and had a below average I.Q.; he was Protestant with no regular church affiliation; he never married or was divorced and if divorced was responsible for the support of two children. Chances were one in two that he had a previous misdemeanor conviction, one in five that he had a previous felony conviction, and one in three that he had no previous record. He came from a broken home and although he had a job at the time of his arrest, he made less than \$1,500 in 1965. He was either an alcoholic or alcohol had contributed to his offense.

**CONTENTS:** Charges by age group; Age and race distribution; Length of term; Admission by county of commitment; Charges; Previous commitments to Indiana State Farm; Previous criminal history; Educational achievement level; grade claimed completed; Tested grade placement by age group; Marital status; Stated religious preference; I. Q. test scores by age group.

4564 Görner, Kurt. Wahl der Richter und Schöffen der Kreisgerichte im Jahre 1965. (The election of judges and juries of district courts in 1965.) Staat und Recht, 14(12): 1977-1988, 1965.

Following the elections of local Peoples Representatives in East Germany, judges were elected by the district representatives and 46,500 jury members were elected at meetings of factory workers, production cooperatives, and housing areas. In view of the fact that the elections of juries in factories took place for the first time in conjunction with workers' meetings, there is a possibility that in the future the different organs of justice, i.e., juries, courts, conflict commissions, and arbitration commissions, may be elected at the same time.

4565 Graff, Siegfried. Die Mitarbeit des Psychologen bei Verkehrsstrafsachen, dargestellt am Beispiel des Gutachtenfalles X. (The cooperation of the psychologist in traffic offenses as demonstrated by the example of expert opinion in case X.) Staat und Recht, 14(12):1989-2007, 1965.

A female streetcar conductor caused an accident in an East German city which claimed the lives of 11 persons and seriously injured several others. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the conductor and a psychologist was requested to study her personality to determine the extent of her responsibility. She was found to be intel-

lectually retarded and slow in adjusting to new situations; her personality defects were attributed less to a lack of potential ability than to a lack of education and training. Her willingness and cooperation were judged to be favorable factors for her future rehabilitation. The opinion of the psychologist resulted in a substantial reduction of the sentence.

4566 Akman, Dogan D., Normandeau, André, & Turner, Stanley. Replication of a delinquency and crime index in French Canada. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 8(1):1-19, 1966.

A replicative study was conducted in Montreal to test the reliability of an index of crime and delinquency recently proposed by Sellin and Wolfgang. The ultimate aim of the replication will be to examine the possibility of using the index in Quebec and eventually in all of Canada to supplement the current Uniform Crime Reporting System. The sample consisted of 232 male and female students enrolled in an introductory sociology course at the University of Montreal. There was, broadly speaking, a linear relation between the logs of the overall Montreal scores and the Philadelphia scores by Sellin and Wolfgang. There was a general agreement about the seriousness of offenses and a large amount of agreement about the numerical scoring of seriousness of offenses between both groups. In view of the similarity of the results between the raters in Philadelphia and in Montreal, it is felt that the index has adequate empirical value and could be put to use on a limited scale in a middle-sized community. It is believed that the study has made possible the proposal of an index which will provide an effective, valid, and more socially meaningful supplement to the current crime reporting system; that it constitutes a significant contribution to future analyses of the rates and changing character of crime and delinquency; that it will provide the means of testing the effectiveness of prevention and treatment programs; and that it will eventually permit international comparisons.

4567 Vaz, Edmund W. Self-reported juvenile delinquency and socio-economic status. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 8(1):20-27, 1966.

To test the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the self-reported delinquent acts among boys in varying age groups classified in various socio-economic strata, questionnaires were administered to 1,639 white high school boys in five co-educational high schools in four Canadian com-

munities. Delinquent behavior was measured by a check list of 21 behavior items which are violations of the law. Respondents were classified into four socio-economic groups according to the Blishen Occupational Class scale. Two tests were conducted separately for boys aged 13 to 14, 13 to 19, and 15 to 19. Fifteen significant differences were found involving eleven delinquent acts. Although no clear pattern emerged among the significant differences, a few points were noteworthy. No delinquent act was committed most frequently by lower socio-economic boys (Group IV). Of the 10 delinquent acts most frequently committed, five were found among Group I boys (highest socio-economic group), three among Group II boys and two by Group III boys. This conflicts with the concept that delinquency is rooted in the lower socio-economic strata and strengthens growing suspicions of widespread delinquency among the upper and middle socio-economic levels.

4568 Canadian Corrections Association. Criteria for treatment and training programs in prison. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 8(1):28-41, 1966.

The Canadian Corrections Association offers criteria for the consideration of legislators and administrators who are responsible for planning and operating Canadian prisons. It is also hoped that this official statement of policy will increase the understanding of prison problems on the part of the public and, thereby, enlist their support for necessary reforms. The criteria outlined in this statement cover the purposes of a prison; professional staff; prison society; diversification within the system; diversification within the institution; the process of classification; the program within the institution; custody; and personnel.

4569 Congreve, Willard J. Not all the disadvantaged are poor. The PTA Magazine, 60(6):15-17, 1966.

It is a common assumption that America's disadvantaged children are the children of the poor. While it is true that most disadvantaged children come from a poverty-stricken environment, teachers are appalled at the numbers of educationally disadvantaged children who come from families that are not poor. Failure to realize this may keep us from recognizing and dealing with the causes. Teachers can be more effective in helping the disadvantaged child by consciously working to develop an atmosphere in which a

positive self-concept can develop, by devising techniques which will give all children an opportunity for success, by being enthusiastic about learning, and by giving the child their time, attention, and encouragement.

4570 Edenhofer, Lawrence E. The impartial jury; twentieth century dilemma: some solutions to the conflict between free press and fair trial. Cornell Law Quarterly, 51(2): 306-327, 1966.

Although there is no empirical data to support the conclusion that exposure to publicity destroys the ability of jurors to decide a case fairly, common experience dictates the contrary. It is now unequivocally established that publicity alone can prevent a fair trial. A single or easy solution to this conflict between a free press and a fair trial is not readily available. The best solution proposed is probably that of discriminate selection of jurors, like the New York process of selecting blue ribbon juries. Another solution often suggested is restricting press coverage of trials. Both these alternatives are speculative. If their practical application proves fruitless, then the press must be muzzled as a last resort.

4571 Ancel, Marc. Social defence. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1965. 234 p. \$8.00

The doctrine of social defense seeks to protect society against crime and also to protect the individual against criminal contagion. Social defense leads to the promotion of a penal policy which favors the individual rather than the collective approach to the prevention of crime. This policy aims at the systematic resocialization of the offender and endeavors to safeguard his inherent human rights. It requires a humanization of the criminal law which will call upon all the resources of the individual, seeking to restore his self-confidence, responsibility, and human values. The final humanization will be based upon the most complete scientific understanding of the phenomenon of crime and the offender's personality. These basic principles of social defense have already been accepted to a considerable extent by numerous writers, and the adoption of social defense-inspired criminal law has recently become widespread in Europe.

CONTENTS: What is social defence; Origins of the social defence movement; The main stages of the social defence movement; The penal policy of social defence and its effect on contemporary systems; Critical aspects of the

doctrines of social defence; The doctrine of new social defence in its positive and constructive aspect; Answers to some criticisms; Conclusions.

4572 Dade County (Florida), Sheriff's Office and Miami-Dade Junior College. Training course in juvenile delinquency for law enforcement officers, by Leonard M. McNutt and Charles J. Woodworth. [Miami], no date, 174 p.

Officers in the Dade County Sheriff's Office who wanted to improve police handling of juvenile offenders in Dade County began a training program for their men in the area of juvenile delinquency. The training was centered around the following areas: understanding juveniles and how to work with them; legal aspects of police work with juveniles; basic aspects of police work with juveniles; the organization and functions of a special juvenile division; police work with youths from minority groups; and the agencies and processes involved in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Local personnel, interested and well acquainted with the problems of juvenile delinquency in Dade County, were used as consultants in the development of curriculum material for the training course.

4573 Colorado. Legislative Council. Progress report on the Criminal Code. In: Report to the General Assembly. Denver, 1965, p. 105-107. (Research Publication No. 109)

The Committee on the Criminal Code in Colorado has tentatively approved two statutes, one concerning attempted crime, and the other concerning theft. An attempted felony is punishable by imprisonment of from one to ten years, while an attempted misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$1,000. Theft is defined as unauthorized control over anything of value belonging to another and a distinction is made between thefts considered misdemeanors and those considered felonies.

4574 Pre-trial release programs. Defender Newsletter, 2(6):1-9, 1965.

Prevailing bail practices are unfair, putting the indigent defendant at a disadvantage. A person unable to raise bond remains in jail until his case is tried. A recent survey estimated that 56 percent of the defendants

in criminal cases eligible for bail are unable to raise it. New criteria for pre-trial release are needed. The court should be informed of those items of the accused's background connecting him with the local community, which will allow the court to determine whether the defendant will be present at trial without pre-trial restraint. The operating procedure of the pre-trial release program should include an interview with the accused, verification of the information obtained in the interview, and recommendations to the court for action. The court reserves the right to establish categories of excluded offenses and offenders not eligible for pre-trial release on their own recognizance.

4575 Osborough, Nial. Police discretion not to prosecute juveniles. Modern Law Review, 28(4):421-431, 1965.

A number of British police precincts have institutionalized programs of non-prosecution of certain juvenile offenders. The police, faced with a delinquent with no prior record, may decide not to prosecute if the offense is not serious. Instead, the police may issue a formal warning to the juvenile, cautioning him that if he commits another offense he is liable to prosecution. This procedure lowers the court caseload, gives juveniles a greater sense of responsibility, and helps prevent the spread of gang behavior and values.

4576 New standards. Legal Aid Briefcase, 24(2):61-67, 1965.

In November 1965, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association Delegate Assembly drafted new standards dealing with the following areas of legal services to the poor: the forms of legal aid organizations, the scope of their services, staff and office space, records, fees and charges, relations with the community, national cooperation, and guidelines for a defender system. Some of the most important standards were operation on a non-profit basis, extensive legal services, the right of appeal and payment of fees when the client cannot, separate public accessible offices, and active membership in the NLADA.



4577 Legal aid in Scottsdale. Legal Aid Briefcase, 4(2):68-77, 1965.

The forty-third annual conference of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association attracted representatives from the armed services, welfare agencies, law schools, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, as well as Defender delegates. Talks were given on the current status of defender organizations; the problem of police interrogations; the suspect and Supreme Court decisions; the relation between legal services and the war on poverty; and legal aid and legislation.

4578 Cohen, Jerome Alan. The criminal process in the People's Republic of China: an introduction. Harvard Law Review, 79(3): 469-533, 1966.

The criminal process in Communist China from 1949-1963 may be divided into three major stages. The first stage, 1949 to 1953, was a period of economic reconstruction and consolidation of political control. During this period the criminal process served merely as an instrument of terror; the bar was abolished and no well regulated system of criminal justice was created. Police had almost unlimited arrest and detention powers, and military control commissions administered punishment in large areas of the country. The second stage, 1953-1957, began shortly after the initiation of the first Five Year Plan. Having decided to adopt the Soviet economic model, the Communist leaders decided to develop a Soviet style legal system as well. This system co-existed with a parallel structure of extra-judicial coercion. Citizens were protected against arbitrary detention, arrest and search, while the equivalent of an attorney general's office was created on a national scale to exercise general supervision over the legality of all government organs. A criminal code was planned, and rules of criminal procedure developed, though adjudication took place behind closed doors. Lay assessors did sit with the judge in the rare public trials, but this was mere facade, designed to display the participation of the masses in the administration of justice, and most of the courts were staffed only with members of the Communist Party. There was much internal criticism of the existing legal framework from legal specialists and other intellectuals. In 1957, the Party reacted violently, and ushered in the third period in the development of the criminal process. In this third period, 1957-1963, the Soviet styled principles of Western justice, such as an independent judiciary and the non-retroactivity of the criminal law, were denounced as

bourgeois, and deemed detrimental to the power of the Party. Public trials came to an end, defense counsel became a rarity, and the system of mutual restraints among the police, procuracy, and the courts was dissolved. The result was the creation of a system combining administrative and criminal sanctions. The principal formal administrative sanctions were a formal warning and fine, supervised labor, in which the offender remains in society, and so-called rehabilitation through labor, which places the offender in a labor camp. The criminal sanctions were supervised labor, imprisonment for a fixed term, life imprisonment, the death penalty with execution suspended for two years with the possibility of commutation based on good behavior, and death.

4579 Ehrmann, Herbert B. Sacco and Vanzetti: the magnetic point and the Morelli evidence. Harvard Law Review, 79(3):571-596, 1966.

Francis Russell's book on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Tragedy in Dedham, provides excellent material for a study of the influence of a magnetic point upon a trained mind. Mr. Russell's attempt to disprove the evidence indicating the guilt of the Morelli gang, illustrates a common error: trying to make evidence substantiate conclusions. Mr. Russell has been convinced that Sacco was guilty, based on ballistics studies done in 1961. This evidence is as inconclusive as that presented at the trial, though Mr. Russell places undue emphasis upon it and disregards the evidence implicating Morelli. Morelli himself declared that he had planned the robbery, though at the last moment decided not to take part. Morelli, in effect, was implicating himself in this statement, but Mr. Russell discounts this testimony. Furthermore, he overlooks the obvious similarities between the operations of the Morelli gang and the actual robbery, the similarities between Morelli and Sacco, and the fact that the gang members could speak clear English, as the witnesses reported the holdup men could, while Sacco and Vanzetti could not.

4580 The cruel and unusual punishment clause and the substantive criminal law. Harvard Law Review, 79(3):635-655, 1966.

Although the substantive criminal law in the United States has often been considered in need of reform, it has generally been felt that such reform could come only from legislative sources. However, recent decisions of the Supreme Court have suggested the possibility that the Eighth Amendment's cruel and unusual punishment clause might be used

to exert substantial judicial influence on federal and state criminal law. Perhaps the most novel application to date of the Eighth Amendment was made by the Supreme Court in 1962 in Robinson v. California. Robinson was convicted for narcotic addiction; the Supreme Court declared the California statute under which he was convicted unconstitutional, citing the Eighth Amendment. Because the Court did not supply a firm basis for its decision, this case raises more questions than it answers. Going beyond traditional ideas about cruel and unusual punishment, the Court used the Eighth Amendment to declare that there are instances in which the state, despite its legitimate interest in suppressing and correcting a socially harmful condition, may not, without violating standards of decency, impose criminal sanctions. Possible application of the decision to other areas of criminal law suggests a number of extreme consequences. Effecting even limited change by judicial means, particularly on an Eighth Amendment basis, would be novel. Such efforts have to date been precluded by restrictive interpretations of the Court's decision. The case does point up the fact that criminal law is basically intended to apply to the commission of voluntary acts. The court must refine its decision and provide a reasonably clear constitutional rationale upon which further cases may be decided.

4581 Stark, Heman G. State emphasis on prevention. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):2, 1965.

Financial aid is needed from the State of California for direct assistance in delinquency prevention programs. Passage of the Kennick bill which would make state funds available to private as well as public agencies is recommended.

4582 Smith, Robert L. Probation supervision: a plan of action. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):3-9, 1965.

A California statewide study of probation prompted by the growth of demand for probation services and lack of qualified personnel for financial reasons, produced 15 recommendations. The plan of action is to improve probation supervision by sharing state correctional costs with the counties. With good supervision services, 25 percent of the State's intake could be referred to the community, caseloads could be reduced, and standards of supervision could be improved.

4583 Hopkins, Pauline. Cultural enrichment for underprivileged girls. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):10-14, 1965.

To help the culturally deprived achieve the middle class goals and values of our society, and avoid the characteristics of anti-social behavior, a workable program of cultural enrichment must be developed by the schools.

4584 Berton, Gerald E. Dynamics and motivation. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):15-20, 1965.

New techniques which have now become part of the operating procedure of correctional services are individual psychotherapy, therapeutic community concepts, and the shift to community treatment methods. There has been an apparent trend from an emphasis on the past to an emphasis on the present, from the early punishment for past offenses to recognition of the roots of anti-social acts within individual histories. Accompanying this shift of emphasis from past to present, is a progressive movement from removal and isolation to reintegration and participation.

4585 Gerstle, Mark Lewis. Psychiatry for you. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):21-29, 1965.

The psychiatrist, and particularly the psychoanalyst following the technique of Sigmund Freud, is trained to help individuals resolve the conflict between their conscious and unconscious feelings. As a research tool, psychoanalysis can aid in understanding the motivation behind behavior. Insight is necessary into the forces of human motivation in order to achieve healthy self-concepts and normal social behavior.

4586 Davis, William J. Students who help people. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):30-37, 1965.

Student services to the underprivileged youths in the community, at the University of California's YMCA, Stiles Hall, began in the 1950's with the Big Brother Project. Successful extensions of this volunteer activity have included informal companion relationships set up between University male students and troubled 5th and 6th grade boys. Recommendations for the operation of programs similar to this Interpersonal Relations Project will be based on a report of its progress. Successful student work with pre-adolescents and institutionalized delinquents

led to recommendations for continuation of pre-release and aftercare relationships. Students have tutored a variety of academic and vocational subjects and have been active in School Resource Volunteer work, low-cost housing fund raising, and developing better interracial relations. Research into the use of non-professionals as mental health counselors in programs similar to the Interpersonal Relation Project is recommended.

4587 Canlis, Michael. Law enforcement and corrections: allies? California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):38-42, 1965.

The primary mission of both law enforcement and corrections is the protection of society. This can be achieved most effectively by closer cooperation between the two fields. They should establish joint programs with the same goals, cooperate on research efforts, and co-sponsor legislation. Competition and misunderstanding between them must be eliminated. They should profit from each other's experience and development, and present a united front in the fight against crime and delinquency.

4588 Garrett, Willie. Bridging the gap. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):43-46, 1965.

The educational process in the California Youth Authority is a rehabilitative program established to help the wards search for self-realization, set goals, and establish objectives to reach these goals. An exchange relationship program was instituted between groups of adjusted community school students and Youth Authority wards at the Los Guilucos School for Girls, Santa Rosa, California. Attitudes of the wards and the high school students improved and experiences of both groups broadened.

4589 McDonald, Dorothy. Food service education. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):47-48, 1965.

To help prepare the girls at the Los Guilucos School for Girls in Santa Rosa, California for successful employment after release, a course in food services was begun in 1963 to formally supplement the existing informal training in domestic service, baby sitting, and waitressing. Lectures, films, discussions, and tests were the educational tools used. The students who participated in the program developed skills and acquired technical

knowledge, good work habits and attitudes, and information about sanitary and personal hygiene, safety practices, and legal regulations.

4590 Nagazyna, Madelyn. Getting ready for parole. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(2):49-51, 1965.

The pre-parole program at the Los Guilucos School for Girls in Santa Rosa, California, uses a team approach for a girl referred to the parole board prior to release. Class sessions are divided between open lectures and discussion, and films and discussion. Parole agents discuss various aspects of parole, and there is a question and answer period with psychiatrists, deans, juvenile officers, and other specialists participating. Pre-parole classes attempt to help change attitudes and behavior of these girls by giving them new experiences, increased opportunities, and psychological enlightenment.

4591 Podolsky, Edward. Lust murderer. Medico-Legal Journal, 33(4):174-178, 1965.

Studies of cases find lust murders to be a pathological equivalent of coitus.

4592 U. S. Economic Opportunity Office. Community Action Program. Guidelines for legal services programs. Washington, D. C., no date, 38 p.

This guide to the legal services programs of the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity sets forth the characteristics and scope of the programs, explains the role of the programs in the war on poverty, the relationship of a legal service program to a community action program, the involvement of the poor in these programs, local contributions, eligibility requirements, how to apply, and the publications available.

Available from: Office of Economic Opportunity, E. Clinton Bamberger, Jr., Director of the Legal Services Program, 1200 19th St., N. W., Washington, D.C., 20506

4593 Sparks, Richard F. The decision to remand for mental examination. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(1):6-26, 1966.

The records of offenders appearing before two magistrates' courts in London during 1961 were studied to understand the courts' actions in remanding offenders for mental examinations. Three hundred twenty-nine individuals' records were studied at one court, 165 at the other. Four conclusions can be drawn from this research: both magistrates followed a liberal remanding policy, and no single factor was ever considered a reliable indication of abnormality at either court; the magistrates followed all recommendations for mental treatment; both courts could have used remand on bail more frequently; and, for the most part, the crimes of the abnormal offenders were not serious.

4594 Goldstein, Abraham. Research into the administration of criminal law: a report from the United States. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(1):27-38, 1966.

Forces have been at work in the United States which promise a blending of two traditionally separate fields: criminology and criminal law. The impetus in criminology comes from the behavioral sciences, while in law the pressure comes from the so-called legal realist movement. These developments have resulted in an unprecedented degree of empirical inquiry into legal institutions. The research effort breaks down into two categories: those projects under academic auspices, and those conducted by the bar and governmental agencies. Research efforts led by lawyers include the American Bar Foundation's Study of the Administration of Criminal Justice, the Chicago Jury Project, the results of the New York Bar's two studies, and the Vera Foundation's Bail Project. Sociologists' work has included studies of the legal profession, penal institutions, and enforcement policies.

4595 Tollinton, H. P. Grendon prison. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(1):39-48, 1966.

Grendon Prison is a maximum security psychiatric institution which can accommodate 350 inmates. The main problem that faces the psychiatrist is the construction of a successful therapeutic atmosphere. The prison administrators try to break down the solidarity of the prison community by making the institution more democratic and by carrying out psychotherapy with a large number of inmates.

Over half of the inmates participate in group or individual therapy. The selection of prisoners for Grendon is based on their adaptability to permissive supervision and willingness to be treated. In response to staff problems, caused by the unusual nature of the institution, staff hierarchy has been abolished, and regular staff meetings and discussion groups are held to air, if not solve, problems. Experiments with different foci of treatment and different types of regimes may bring about a reversal of the process of institutionalization which appears to be the end-product of the prison system, just as it is of mental hospitals. The myth that the psychopath is untreatable may be exploded.

4596 Gibbs, Jack P. Crime, unemployment and status integration. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(1):49-58, 1966.

A study was conducted of crime rates and labor force statistics to determine the relation between crime and unemployment and to test the hypothesis that the crime rate is in inverse relation to the unemployment rate. At least one specific component of the social context was identified: age as a social status. Specifically, to the extent that persons in an age group are not employed, unemployment in that age group does vary inversely over time with the relative crime rate of that group. As the quality of statistics on crime improves, it will be possible to undertake further tests of the empirical proposition in question. The present procedure can be applied in other countries. To determine answers concerning individual versus environmental correlations, comparisons of rates of crime by labor force status and age can be undertaken.

4597 Woolf, P. Grahame. The back door; discharge by operation of the law after twenty-eight days' absence. *British Journal of Criminology*, 6(1):59-65, 1966.

Section 40 of the British Mental Health Act of 1959 deals with the return of patients absent without leave from mental institutions. Subsection three provides that patients over 21 may be taken into custody and returned within six months of such absence; in other cases 28 days is the limit. Thus, a loophole exists which permits those under 21 to gain their freedom by operation of the law, after 28 days absence. A study of six cases indicates that, at best, only one individual freed in this manner adjusted properly. A recommended addition to the Act would include that those under 21 be subject to the same six month provision as those over 21.



4598 Barrett, David R., Brown, William J.T., & Cramer, John M. Juvenile delinquents: the police, state courts and individualized justice. *Harvard Law Review*, 79(4):775-810, 1966.

The definitive appraisal of the success of the administration of justice in the juvenile courts must be left to psychologists and sociologists. The procedures of the court at every stage--police contact, intake interview, court appearance--must be evaluated not only by the lawyer's standard of legal fairness, but also in the light of the court's desire to use them for psychological purposes. Although it is necessary for the police to be able to screen out those juveniles who do not require court treatment, it appears undesirable for the police to provide mock hearings at the police juvenile bureau. The probation department's procedures for informal out-of-court settlement appear less objectionable than the police hearing if only because probation interviewers are directly responsible to the court. The view of police and court contacts as tools of psychological reform should be eliminated. Police attempts at treatment, which may involve restrictions of liberty, should also be eliminated. The examples of those states that have established statutory bases for and limits on so-called attempts at adjustment should be followed in order to achieve a balance between success in the screening process and safeguards against undesirable interference with personal liberty.

4599 Inner City Methodist Churches of San Francisco. The white ghetto: youth and young adults in the Tenderloin area of downtown San Francisco, by Edward Hansen, Fred Bird, Mark Forrester, and Victor J. Des Marais, Jr. San Francisco, 1966, 18 p.

Within the Tenderloin area of San Francisco, there resides a fairly large group of troubled, transient youth and single young adults between the ages of 12 and 25. These persons, mainly men, form a subculture that is generally ignored or condemned by middle class society. Among the problems of the area are: male and female prostitution; narcotics selling and addiction; health problems, such as mental illness, malnutrition, venereal disease, and drug addiction; lack of adequate housing; high unemployment; and high school dropouts. Currently, there are no agencies or programs dealing with these problems that can adequately arrest the area's decay. The following proposals for community improvement are recommended: increased church involvement with troubled youth; street workers functioning on a person-to-person basis;

establishment of a health clinic and social center; legal aid through the Citizens Alert program and through a legal aid center; the establishment of a community house - halfway house; and high school classes for dropouts.

4600 Gilmore, Horace W. Responsibility in sentencing. *Trial Judges' Journal*, 5(1):1, 17, 1966.

In Michigan, an eight judge sentencing panel now determines sentences in the District Court. Though the original trial judge has the final say, the object of the meeting of this sentencing panel is to determine the most constructive sentence. Although the methods of sentencing have been greatly improved by this procedure, the options for sentencing are often limited by the lack of adequate detention and rehabilitation facilities. This situation is most painfully obvious in the case of the borderline mental defective for whom maximum security prisons are often the only alternative. Trial judges must develop public and police support of their programs to improve sentencing and detention procedures. This can only be done through the creation of better communication with these groups.

4601 Crane, John F. Special conditions of probation. *Trial Judges' Journal*, 5(1):2, 13, 1966.

Most of the cases coming before the sentencing judge lie between the extremes of minor and serious offenses. Often the offender has a deficient educational, economic, or social background. For such an offender, a conviction may actually be to his advantage in the long run, for this event may be the first time a professionally trained person has probed into his life seeking the causes of his behavior. If the defendant is to be sentenced to a term on probation, conditions will customarily be imposed. Frequently, in the cases of defendants with unusual problems, the use of special conditions specifically designed to bear upon the unique problem may be effective. The imposition of such conditions may provide an opportunity to use community resources for the purpose of correcting some of the underlying conditions leading to the offender's anti-social conduct. These resources include medical treatment facilities, schools, family service bureaus, and alcoholic rehabilitation groups. Another category of special conditions includes those of a negative nature prohibiting specific conduct or associations. Even fines or restitution can be successfully employed for probationary purposes.

4602 Westwood, Howard C. Legal aid's economic opportunity. American Bar Association Journal, 52(2):127-130, 1966.

With the increase in the population of the United States, there has been an increased demand for legal aid, especially by those unable to afford it. The Legal Aid Society cannot meet the increasing demand because of its own economic limitations. The Society, and others like it, have turned to the government for economic aid and have found it in the Office of Economic Opportunity. There has been some fear, however, that the OEO's program of assistance might mean the socialization of the Bar, and erosion of the traditional lawyer-client relationship and ethical standards. These fears have been expressed for half a century, and are groundless. In fact, the Bar's leadership and the judiciary have found that the service provided through organized legal aid only strengthens the lawyer's responsibility for faithful professional service.

4603 Day, Jack G. Coming: the right to have assistance of counsel at all appellate stages. American Bar Association Journal, 52(2):135-138, 1966.

The Supreme Court, in the cases of Gideon v. Wainwright, and Douglas v. California, has ruled that the defendant has right to counsel in all criminal prosecutions. The Court has based these decisions on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, making no mention of the due process clause of the Sixth Amendment. Thus, it may be assumed that the Court will rule that the appellant is entitled to counsel at every stage of prosecution. Although critics argue that this guarantee, which would be retroactive, will encourage appeals at needless expense to the state, there are two persuasive answers that may be given. First, experience has shown that the availability of counsel has not cut off all pleas of guilty before trial, and second, any expenditures required to procure the greatest possible insurance against the abortion of justice could not be better spent.

4604 Goldberg, George. Misprision of felony: an old concept in a new context. American Bar Association Journal, 52(2):148-150, 1966.

The offense of misprision of felony is an old one in the common law, dating back to the fourteenth century. Misprision of felony is the crime committed by one who has witnessed a felonious act and has not acted on his legal

duty to notify the authorities. Recent cases in the United Kingdom and Australia indicate that the law is still being rigidly enforced. In the United States, however, the courts have interpreted the concept as requiring the positive act of concealing information, thus effectively emasculating the statute by merging it into the general accessory provisions of the law. A return to the original interpretation of the statute is needed, so that a sense of communal responsibility may be renewed, and respect for the law increased.

4605 System Development Corporation. Crime pattern recognition in natural language, by Herbert H. Isaacs. Santa Monica, California, 1965, 10 p.

An experimental computer program to process crime information in natural English language has been developed for the Los Angeles Police Department. The object of the experiment was to determine the feasibility of using natural processing techniques to aid patrol officers and detectives in crime pattern recognition. Crime pattern recognition includes a wide range of crime analysis applications including modus operandi, vehicles or weapons used, physical descriptions, and speech patterns. It has been shown that the information loss associated with the use of precoding techniques is all but eliminated in natural language inquiry. The interaction of the user with the machine system is also greatly enhanced by the use of natural language.

4606 Huffman, Arthur V. Criminological problems in the Sixties. American Journal of Correction, 28(1):4-6, 1966.

There are five problems in the area of crime and delinquency that are of paramount importance in the 1960's. They are adjustment of minority groups, alcoholism, drug addiction, increasing recidivism, and overcrowding in correctional institutions. A number of remedial suggestions for these problems may be presented. To reduce instances of Puerto Rican and Negro crime, Americans have an obligation to give effect to their democratic ideals and work to correct cultural inequalities. For drug and alcohol addiction, society must assume its responsibility to help provide environments that do not produce warped personalities, as well as to strive for medical solutions. For recidivists and habitual offenders, the approach of the penal system should be rehabilitative, not punitive, so that they will be encouraged to utilize every opportunity for personality change.

Finally, to alleviate overcrowding, more funds must be appropriated to build diversified penal institutions across the country.

4607 Singer, Philip L. Dental care programs in correctional institutions. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(1):8-12, 1966.

At the New York House of Detention, there are complete dental facilities for all services except major oral surgery, and replacement of teeth. Dental care is part of the institution's program for better personal hygiene. Oral hygiene movies are shown which also serve this purpose. Certain phases of dentistry can realistically be included in the institution's program of vocational training. Mechanical dentistry is suited to this, and the inmate can learn a useful vocation in preparation for release. Finally, dental care in correctional institutions makes the inmate aware that someone is interested in his welfare, if only in relieving his immediate physical pain.

4608 Heim, Richard B. Prison personnel; a review of the literature. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(1):14-20, 1966.

A search was made of psychological and sociological publications to learn what observations and studies had been done of staff members' behavior and possible reasons for their actions. Four groups of personnel are discussed: administrators, guards or correctional officers, professionals, and work supervisors. The views of prison administrators range from the idea that administrators reflect society's attitude toward crime and the criminal to that of responsibility engendered by public trust. Many authors dispel the so-called brutal guard stereotype, while others examine the routinization of the guard's role and his accompanying disillusionment. The professionals have been viewed as having role conflicts, performing non-professional tasks and encountering special problems due to the nature of institutions. Work supervisors are examined regarding their relations with the staff and inmates, their reactions in juvenile facilities, and their total involvement.

4609 Dennett, Roger, & York, Janet S. Group therapy in one women's correctional institution. *American Journal of Correction*, 28(1): 21-25, 1966.

At the Connecticut State Farm for Women, group therapy is used. Its function is to restore maladjusted and inadequate personalities to a level where they are able to function effectively without becoming involved with the law. Group experience also teaches staff members to channel their therapeutic efforts toward goals which are hopeful, practical, and based on a real knowledge of the women's lives. Three rules dominate the sessions: confidentiality, free speech, and voluntary attendance. Staff members are chosen from the treatment staff, and candidates are recommended by caseworkers. At group sessions the major subjects of discussion are institutional complaints, prison paranoia, sex, and future plans. In the course of the sessions a hierarchy of dominance is created, and the group is planned so that each member will freely express herself.

4610 Mangano, Antonia F. How the purpose of the juvenile and family court can best be served by the lawyer and the social worker: conclusions of presentation. New York, New York, no date, 3 p.

The lawyer's and social worker's roles and functions must be clearly defined, delineated, and separate. The lawyer should perform only legal functions in the interest of due process and protecting his client's legal rights. Social planning and treatment within the framework of the law, must remain the function of the social worker in the juvenile and family court. Lawyers assigned to represent juveniles in the juvenile and family court must develop the concept of objectivity and professional regard for the auxiliary social service arm of the court.

4611 Rector, Milton G. Coordination of prevention and control. *California Youth Authority Quarterly*, 18(4):9-14, 1965.

The state, through improved mechanisms for coordination and planning, must assume a greater leadership and financial role in community level delinquency programs. When the reapportionment of state legislatures is complete, state level sensitivity to urban problems, especially delinquency, will appear. In each state, however, there is a critical need for a single agency or organization to be responsible for the coordination and planning of services among the many agencies concerned with delinquency. These services

include health, welfare, education, housing, and law enforcement and rehabilitation agencies. Similarly, this new coordination will require new programs. There is a trend in the use of state standard setting and subsidy for local delinquency programs emerging. Federal grants will probably increase in number for local delinquency services, and the task will remain to coordinate the state's efforts with the broader social reform movement.

4612 Tyler, Ralph W. The role of the volunteer. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(4):15-23, 1965.

There are five basic reasons for involving volunteers in youth development organizations: (1) to help maintain a friendly climate in the agency; (2) to learn from their experience in the organization, ways that help them to be better family and community members; (3) to obtain public understanding and support for their organization's work; (4) to complement the professional staff; and (5) to increase the agency's services in spite of a limited budget. Similarly, there are a number of roles that the volunteer can fulfill. Some of these are: encouragement and reassurance to youth; furnishing examples of behavior and character; serving as a medium of communication between staff and clients; and performing non-specialized tasks.

4613 Glaser, Daniel. Automated research and correctional practices. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(4):24-31, 1965.

Research has repeatedly been proclaimed as a way of guiding correctional decisions by the most objective and complete knowledge derived from prior experience. Yet, in practice, guidance by research has been spotty. One source of attrition in the policy guidance function of research has been the diversion of research manpower in correctional systems to operational duties. Another pattern of attrition comes from a process of unconscious and voluntary segregation. In this way, the research does not affect practice because it is not addressed to the considerations on which practitioners are making decisions. One type of study that would help towards the integration of correctional research and practice would be a formal classification of correctional decision processes. Another, is a study of the reliability of records on correctional observations. The collection of information in making decisions is a routine aspect of operations. If this routine data collection is simultaneously a

collection of information for research, both the contribution of operations to research and the feedback from research to operations will be automatic.

4614 Clark, Virgil D. A camp program for extremely disturbed boys. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(4):32-38, 1965.

Camp Kilpatrick, located in the Santa Monica Mountains, is a camp created for the treatment of extremely emotionally disturbed delinquent boys, aged 12 to 16. At the camp, maximum communication and interaction between boys and staff is accomplished through intensive group participation at various meetings. School at the camp is geared to meet individual educational needs in conjunction with social treatment. Similarly, the work program is coordinated with academic endeavor. Therapeutic contacts offered by the staff, all of whom are assigned casework responsibilities, are both formal and informal. They include individual interviews, large and small group counseling sessions, and programmed activities. Though progress in its two and a half year history has been slow, the camp has become a valuable resource for placement of otherwise unplaceable boys.

4615 Nelson, Andre. A Scandinavian experiment. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(4):39-43, 1965.

An experimental Children's Village was established in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1947, for the purpose of working with neurotic and delinquent children. About fifty youths now reside in seven homes in the Village. An experimental school has also been set up to treat those over 15 who had left the Village but who were still delinquent in their behavior. The children at the school, if old enough, are expected to hold a job and pay a small amount for their food. Discipline is not imposed, it is obtained through group therapy and peer pressures. The families of the wards are given group therapy once a week for two hours. The average stay for a ward is two years, and to date there have been no arrests recorded for any of the graduates of the school.



4616 Romney, George. Some thoughts from Detroit. California Youth Authority Quarterly, 18(4):44-48, 1965.

Society's efforts to rescue its offenders and protect itself, stand or fall on the effectiveness of the performance of professionals trained in the prevention and control of crime. The individual citizen is of great importance in a number of different ways. First, individual citizens can act as volunteers in rehabilitation programs. Second, as employers they can hire the socially handicapped. Third, they can become active, informed, and concerned, building a climate of understanding and support for rehabilitation programs. Although Michigan has made significant progress in the treatment of juvenile offenders, there is still much to be done in the prevention of delinquency. This is the most pressing task facing the public.

4617 Prigmore, Charles. Training men to meet the challenge. Also: Letter to President Freeman from Dr. Prigmore on Public Law No. 89-178; The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 and its significance to C.E.A.; Letter to Dr. Sullivan from Price Chenault regarding C.E.A. and Joint Commission on Manpower and Training; Statement by President L. B. Johnson on Signing H. R. 6964 and H. R. 2263; Excerpts from speech given by William Kvaraceus on H. R. 2263. Journal of Correctional Education, 18(1):4-14, 1965.

The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-178) is the first Act ever passed by Congress specifically directed toward improving state and local correctional services by increasing the supply of well-qualified personnel. Basically, the Act will focus on the recruitment, education, training, utilization, and retention of all levels of correctional personnel. It will include: a national study of needs and resources for each type of position; the working out of agreements in policy issues such as job specifications, educational requirements and recruitment techniques; and the launching of action programs at local, state, regional and national levels. The Correctional Education Association can assist in a variety of ways. These include offering its services in parts of the study, holding meetings and conferences aimed at attaining consensus on educational policy matters, and working with local, state and regional organizations in launching action programs. Finally, there are a number of other areas relating to this Act in which the CEA's assistance will be needed: task forces must be established for prospects and perspectives of correction, in

manpower, administration and management, recruitment, training, crime and delinquency prevention, and in creating a model legal code for manpower.

4618 Fish, Lillian V. New trends in vocational training, IBM project at Westfield State Farm. Journal of Correctional Education, 18(1):15-18, 1966.

The Westfield State Farm, which is actually the New York State Prison and Reformatory for Women, has begun an IBM vocational training project for its inmates. The inmates were selected for the program on the basis of their interest, capabilities, availability for training, and personality suitability. After training and six months of the project's operation, the first six key punch operators had successfully completed a number of projects for local agencies and departments. The major problems involved in such a program are lack of funds, space, and qualified teachers.

4619 Lane, Bruce V. Flexibility in penal education plant planning. Journal of Correctional Education, 18(1):19-23, 1966.

Prison educators are exposed to more restrictions stemming directly from the physical plant structure than any other educators. The reasons for this are the necessary limitations on space imposed by prison structures and the newness of the concept of penal education. A successful penal education program needs a flexible physical plant which provides for present needs and anticipates future ones. To maintain this flexibility, penal educators have a dual task: to keep abreast of current educational trends, and to persuade prison administrators and finance officers that expenditures for a flexible structure will be offset by future savings.

4620 Reynolds, E. Andrew. Operation: salesmanship. Journal of Correctional Education, 18(1):24-26, 1966.

The key to the problem of motivating youthful students in the training school setting lies in planning lessons and activities in which every student is able to participate in some way and experience some feeling of success. Every known means of stimulating interest in learning must be utilized. Environmental factors, such as the personal qualities of the teacher, the physical condition of the classroom, the structure of class groupings, and school learning facilities all contribute





to the art of educational salesmanship, and must be utilized to the utmost. Finally, students must be able to grasp the lesson taught, so that they will be motivated to continue their education.

4621 Parsons, Cynthia. Educational reporting. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(1):26-32, 1966.

Educational reporting in newspapers is relatively new, but it is a growing field since educational spending is second only to defense spending in the United States. In order for a correspondent to report completely and accurately he must have the support and cooperation of education administrators and teachers. The journalist must be able to take part in the educational process; he must observe teachers, see new programs, and above all, communicate with those involved.

4622 MacLeod, A. J. New horizons in Canadian corrections. *Journal of Correctional Education*, 18(1):32-34, 1966.

The three reasons for the current expansion and development of Canada's penitentiary system are recognition of the need for institutional establishments according to geography, ethnic background, and population; governmental recognition of an optimum limit of 450 inmates per institution; and acknowledgment of the fact that inmates' correctional needs vary and there must be a diversity of institutions in each region to meet those needs.

4623 New York State Employment Service. Correctional Vocational Rehabilitation Service, & Civic Center Clinic. Vocational counseling with the offender. Ten seminars January 12, 1965 to May 25, 1965. Brooklyn, 1965, various pagings.

Ten seminars were held on vocational counseling with the offender. They were developed by the Civic Center of Brooklyn and the New York State Vocational Rehabilitation Service. The series of discussions was designed for correctional agencies dealing with pre-delinquent, delinquent, and socially and culturally deprived youths. Most of the sessions were attended by representatives of correctional and other youth agencies. Seminars were held on the following subjects: psychodynamics of vocational guidance and

counseling; some resources for offender employment; legal employment barriers; offender disabilities (psychological); the mentally retarded; techniques of vocational counseling with the offender; psycho-diagnostic elements on vocational testing; vocational projects for the offender; and the use of psychodrama in vocational counseling.

4624 Cavanagh, Winifred E., & Sparks, Richard F. Out of court? *New Society*, 6(146):8-10, 1965.

An impending British Government White Paper will outline proposed juvenile delinquency procedural reforms based on recommendations of the Labour Party Study group under Lord Longford and the Report of the Kilbrandon Committee on Children and Young Persons in Scotland. Primary reforms would raise the age of criminal responsibility to school leaving age or 16, and would replace juvenile courts with a family service approach to juvenile delinquency.

4625 Cooper, M. H., & King, R. D. Prison work!-but how? *New Society*, 6(153):8-10, 1965.

The prison industry in Great Britain is being reshaped so that inmates can contribute to their own and their families upkeep through their work.

4626 Allsop, R. E. Drinking drivers. *New Society*, 6(170):12-14, 1965.

Findings in America about the relationship between alcohol and road accidents support the need for proposed British legislation that would strictly enforce the maximum alcohol level of 80mg/100ml for drivers, which would probably reduce the number of serious accidents.

4627 Wilson, Bryan. An approach to delinquency. *New Society*, 7(175):8-12, 1966.

The increased incidence in crime and delinquency in Great Britain reflects a reaction to changing social and economic patterns, increased mobility, and the disruption of the social values and standards previously set by the family and society.



4628 Morris, Terence. Struggle for the juvenile court. *New Society*, 7(176):17-18, 1966.

The report of the Earl of Longford and the government white paper, "Crime a Challenge to Us All," has triggered a debate in Great Britain over the proposals to do away with family courts in part or in full in favor of family service or family councils.

4629 Simpozij o Kazenski odgovornosti. (Symposium on penal responsibility.) *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo*, 16(2/3): 43-54, 1965.

Penal responsibility in a Socialist State should not be basically different in concept from that of other States. The philosophy of socialism should not interfere with the need for protection against criminality. The choice of the proper penal sanction must be based both on the protection of social values and the rehabilitation of the offender.

4630 Pečar, Janez. Nekateri problemi preprečitve kriminalitete zoper premoženje v zvezi z delom svetov, pristojnih za notranje zadeve. (Some problems of prevention of offenses against property connected with the work of councils for internal affairs.) *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo*, 16(2/3):65-71, 1965.

The Yugoslavian councils for internal affairs are concerned with the prevention of property offenses. Their main problems are defining their role in the field of crime prevention, and improving methods of dealing with crimes against property.

4631 Ivanov, Dimitrij. Kriminaliteta v Sloveniji v letu 1964 po podatkih organov za notranje zadeve. (Criminality in Slovenia in 1964.) *Revija za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo*, 16(2/3):72-80, 1965.

Twenty-two thousand, four hundred eighty-one offenses were committed in Slovenia from December 1963 to December 1964. Over 92 percent were classified as general crimes, 7.5 percent were economic offenses, with political offenses and illegal border crossings making up the balance.

4632 Henrico County (Virginia). Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Probation office procedure and operation manual. Richmond, 1966, 57 p., app.

This manual is intended to serve as a general guide and statement of procedure for the Probation Office of Henrico County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. It is hoped that by presenting procedural directions an overall consistency in the operation of the office may be achieved.

CONTENTS: Purpose; Aims and goals of the Probation Office; History; Structure of the government of Henrico County; Structure of the Probation Office; Duties of the Chief Probation Officer; Duties of casework supervisor; Duties of office secretary; Duties of clerk-typist; Responsibility of Probation Office; General information; Intake: procedure; Intake: general notes; Protective services; Supervision; Aftercare.

4633 Covey, Joan M. Alternatives to a compensation plan for victims of physical violence. *Dickinson Law Review*, 69(4):391-405, 1965.

A compensation plan to aid victims of criminal violence should be adopted in every state of the United States. Moral and practical considerations indicate that the state is at least partially responsible. The New Zealand and British plans are ideal; they compensate victims of all crimes of violence and appear to be the most fair and workable form of redress for victims. As an alternative, it has been suggested that the plan be limited to injury to a person caused by criminal homicide, criminal assault, or forcible rape. The plan adopted should provide for repayment if the victim recovers civil damages, a penal fine, or a statutory fine. The alternatives of joinder of actions in the criminal court and inclusion of the victim in a fine system present practical and theoretical problems but they are worthy of experiment. The possibility of extending municipal liability to cover the failure of police protection is unlikely since it is impractical and inadvisable to hold local governments solely liable for the violation of a state law. It has been recommended that municipal liability be limited to a maximum amount and the remaining municipal loss be shifted to the state on payment of a nominal sum per person or assessed valuation.

4634 W. K. Kellogg Foundation. A hand in time. From the 1965 annual report. Kalamazoo, Michigan, no date, 6 p.

In 1960, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation granted more than a quarter million dollars to the Children's Charter of the Courts of Michigan that it might furnish leadership to secure more effective deterrents to juvenile delinquency and improve facilities for the treatment of delinquent youth and disadvantaged families. During the four years that followed the grant, the Children's Charter program provided training sessions for judges and court workers; demonstrations and experiments of improved social service to the underprivileged; analyses of laws and procedures pertaining to juveniles; and a consultant service available to every juvenile court of the state which has noticeably improved the planning and operation of detention and youth care facilities, staffing, and staff use.

4635 Mergen, Armand. Kriminologische Aktualität. (Contemporary criminological thought.) Hamburg, 1966, 70 p.

On December 18, 1965, the German Criminological Society awarded Beccaria medals to five persons for outstanding contributions to criminology. Following laudatory remarks by Professor Armand Mergen, President of the Society, recipients discussed the topics to which they are currently devoting their studies. Professor Hermann Mannheim spoke on the need for closer cooperation in criminology; Professor W. H. Nagel on culture and crime; Professor Manuel Lopez-Rey on criminology and criminal justice; Professor Jacob Maarten van Bemmelen on the protection of privacy; and Dr. Christian Helfer on the origin of the principle of reprisal.

4636 The tasks of penology: a symposium on prisons and correctional law (Part I). A preface, by Roman L. Hruska. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):7-9, 1966.

As a means of punishment and as an instrument to change criminal behavior, imprisonment is a failure. Even the best correctional institutions have a recidivism rate of at least 30 percent. The greatest handicap to correctional practice has been the lack of an acceptable theory of criminal behavior. Existing theories do a better job of describing delinquent and criminal behavior and the circumstances in which it occurs, than of explaining why it exists.

4637 The tasks of penology: a symposium on prisons and correctional law (Part I). Corrections in transition, by Myrl E. Alexander. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):10-21, 1966.

Among the many problems which have beset prisons and all correctional schemes are the lack of an acceptable theory of criminal behavior; the "circle of rejection"; the strong desire for retribution through punishment; and the lack of statistics and research. The penitentiary concept was developed about 200 years ago. The correctional programs of probation and parole developed about the time of the Civil War. Thirty-five years ago, the concept of individualized treatment began to take hold and in the 1940's, correctional administrators became concerned with the setting in which correctional treatment took place, which led to the establishment of residential treatment centers in the community. The latest concept is crime and delinquency prevention, evidenced by the "war on poverty" and the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Federal law provides for furloughs, work release, and adult halfway houses. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 enables the Department of Justice to award grants for study, training, and demonstration projects in the field of law enforcement. The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 focuses on the problems and needs of correctional manpower.

4638 The tasks of penology: a symposium on prisons and correctional law (Part I). The criminal law system, by Karl Menninger. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):22-32, 1966.

The psychiatrist is out of place in the courtroom, unable to understand the principles in operation and not trained to identify the quality of legal responsibility. He should be available to judges after guilt has been established to advise them regarding the disposition. Once guilt has been established, the judge does not make a scientific judgment based upon information; he only prescribes the punishment to fit the crime in accordance with statutes passed by the legislature. It would be a step forward if, after the trial, the judge could obtain a psychiatric, social, and an educational evaluation of the offender by a board of experts. The laws of Kansas and California provide for recommendations by diagnostic centers. The recommendations of any scientific clinic are going to disregard the assumption that a prisoner has to be punished. Any scientist finds it hard to justify punishment as the law interprets it. After a minimum prescribed time, the prisoner goes before a parole board which has no scientific data on which to base its decision.

If he is released, he enters a new world surrounded by hostility and dislike without anyone to help him. The Seven Steps-Freedom House plan tries to enlist former prisoners to help one another and also to win support by Big Brother friends. This is only one of several projects having a similar aim. The rapid growth of these programs is an indication of the need for proper post-prison support of men who have been severely damaged by an ineffective prison system.

4639 The tasks of penology: a symposium on prisons and correctional law (Part 1). What is wrong with the prison system?, by Nathan Leopold. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):33-57, 1966.

Our present correctional system is a failure because our prisons are not effective instruments of rehabilitation. To remedy this failure requires a complete revision of our penal philosophy and a firm adherence to rehabilitation as the only function to be served. A number of concrete changes might tend to increase the probability of rehabilitation, e.g., prisons should never house over 500 inmates; there should be intensive classification of different types of prisoners; the qualifications and quality of penal personnel should be upgraded; prison rules should be simplified and reduced in number; outside contacts for prisoners should be encouraged and an effort should be made to reduce the social isolation of the inmate; prison work should be made meaningful and utilize modern methods; good facilities should be provided for both academic and vocational education; psychiatric diagnosis and therapy should be increased; counseling services and group therapy should be employed; and self-government should be instituted as a means of developing democratic citizenship.

4640 The tasks of penology: a symposium on prisons and correctional law (Part 1). Punishment, corrections and the law, by Gerhard O. W. Mueller. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):58-98, 1966.

Of the punishments known to contemporary law, that of imprisonment has come to be regarded as a synonym of punishment. Three alleged non-utilitarian ingredients of the correction system are vindication, retribution, and penitence; three utilitarian ingredients are neutralization, deterrence, and resocialization. The aims of correction are not static,

and at any given time there should be a dynamic interplay between them. The law should take a firm stand as to the goals to be pursued by corrections.

4641 Stanley, E. John. A legislative approach to the Fourth Amendment. Nebraska Law Review, 45(1):148-165, 1966.

Prior to Mapp v. Ohio in which the Supreme Court imposed constitutional standards of search and seizure upon the states, there was little Fourth Amendment legislative activities by the states. Congressional legislation to implement this decision is lacking. Legislation by the states could codify standards of search and seizure and provide workable standards for the police to follow. Recently New York adopted the "knock not" and "stop and frisk" statutes; California has expanded the scope of statutorily authorized seizures; Nebraska has adopted these statutes and Federal Rule 41. In providing for evidentiary search, Nebraska issues a warrant for any evidence which indicates that a felony has been committed. This raises serious constitutional questions. The new statutes enacted by Nebraska which are procedural in nature do not encroach upon the individual's rights. The "stop and frisk" statute adopted in 1965, which is like the New York law except that Nebraska has extended the statute to include any crime, may, depending on its interpretation, raise constitutional questions. Nebraska also enacted a "knock not" statute in 1965, which provides that an officer may break into a building to execute a warrant without notice if his life is in danger or if the property may be destroyed if notice is given. There is little doubt as to the constitutionality of this statute as long as the announcement requirement is discriminately waived. Legislation which provides workable standards for the courts and law enforcement agencies without violating the constitutional prohibition of unreasonable search and seizure is commendable. The "stop and frisk" and evidentiary search statutes do not meet these requirements.

4642 McHugh, Peter. Social disintegration as a requisite of resocialization. Social Forces, 44(3):355-363, 1966.

Typical theories of socialization are not sufficient to bring about the radical changes in behavior necessary in the rehabilitation of offenders. These theories build upon old values, whereas in rehabilitation, rejection of previously held values is necessary. Resocialization, which incorporates the idea of unlearning, is needed to induce radical changes

in behavior. Desocialization, a major aspect of resocialization, which occurs when interpersonal relations disintegrate, serves to eradicate old values. Such social disintegration can be brought about through randomizing the subject's activity and by eliminating interpersonal sanctions by social isolation.

4643 Butler, Edgar W., & Adams, Stuart N. Typologies of delinquent girls: some alternative approaches. *Social Forces*, 44(3):401-407, 1966.

In order to develop a method other than psychiatric diagnosis for assigning girls to differential treatment modalities, the Las Palmas School for Girls in California used the Interpersonal Maturity Level system, or I-Level typology, in classifying a sample of 139 girls. The major advantage of this system is that it suggests staff styles, treatment modalities, and etiological aspects of types of delinquents based upon perception and behavior. Many misassignments were made, however, and a Q-factor analysis of psychological inventory was undertaken to objectify the identification of I-Level types. The Q-factor analysis of the girls did not work as an objective means of differentiating I-Levels, however. It did serve to uncover a type of girl described as a covert manipulator and its use appears to be a step forward in the development of an objective, general typological system.

4644 Trocchi, Alexander. Why drugs? *New Society*, 5(138):9-10, 1965.

The popular conception that all drugs are harmful is wrong. An understanding of the drug question demands an attempt to understand what it is that drug takers seek and find.

4645 Burton, Lindy. Assaulted child. *New Society*, 5(138):17-19, 1965.

One of the most difficult problems facing the parents of a sexually assaulted child is the problem of knowing how to treat the affair. The child who is subjected to an assault may not suffer unduly if too much fuss is avoided.

4646 West, D. J. Murder, then suicide. *New Society*, 6(167):7-9, 1965.

An unselected series of 148 murder-suicide incidents, taken from police records was con-

trasted with a similar number of incidents in which the suspect was brought to trial and either convicted or found to be insane. Young mothers killing their small children and themselves made up most of the murder-suicides. Men who killed in the furtherance of other crimes represented a sizeable minority of the murderers.

4647 Wootton, Barbara. Crime and its rewards. *New Society*, 6(156):17-19, 1965.

Traditional attitudes to justice are slow to change, but they are challenged by a scientific approach that argues that a purely punitive policy will not discourage crime.

4648 New York (City). Police Department. Precinct Youth Council Unit. A report on the Manhattan North Leadership Training Program, by Mildred E. Shannon. New York, 1963, 10 p.

In 1963, an eight-week police leadership training program was sponsored by the Youth Division of the New York City Police Department and the National Conference of Christians and Jews for selected Manhattan precincts. Representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and groups of police officers met both separately and jointly to plan how to achieve their goal of increasing the effectiveness of the Precinct Youth Councils.

4649 California. Youth Authority Department. Juvenile court petitions: a guide for preparing causal allegations. Sacramento, 1965, 44 p. \$ .50

This guide is designed to assist probation departments, law enforcement agencies and others with technical problems of juvenile court procedure and aid in the preparation of precise and legally sufficient petitions. Forms for causal allegations under the Juvenile Court Law of 1961 are presented.

CONTENTS: Foreword; Causal allegations; Inadequate parental care and control; Destitute or unfit home; Delinquent tendencies; Violation of a penal statute or ordinance; Failure to obey juvenile court order; Index to sample allegations of law violations.

Available from: Printing Division, Documents Section, Sacramento 14, California



4650 Brennan, James J., & Olmsted, Donald W. Police work with delinquents: analysis of a training program. East Lansing, Michigan, 1965. 115 p. \$1.00

A project was undertaken at Michigan State University which consisted of an intensive three-week instructional program for 54 police officers in the understanding, prevention, and control of juvenile delinquency, and a rigorous evaluation of the effect of the training program. The aims of the program were to acquaint officers with traditional methods of delinquency control; to extend their understanding of individual delinquents so that they can make "gross" diagnoses and take the most appropriate steps in each case, including referrals to other agencies; and to make officers aware of the potential benefits of coordinating their efforts with those of community youth agencies. The evaluation study was designed to measure the following results of the program: changes in the number of and reasons for referrals made by the officers; changes in the amount and kind of information characteristically acquired by the officer for preliminary evaluation of the offender; improvement in officers' evaluations; changes in the attitudes of police department personnel other than juvenile officers toward the work of the department's juvenile program; changes in the officer's understanding of and attitudes toward delinquents; and changes in the officer's knowledge of and attitudes toward organizational resources in the community.

CONTENTS: Background and aims of the project; Training and research procedures; Effects of the training program; Follow-up and evaluation by trainees; Communities in review; Summary; Appendices.

Available from: Social Science Research Bureau, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

4651 New York (City). Correction Department. Resume of achievements 1954-1965. New York, 1966, 107 p.

A history is presented of the accomplishments of the New York City Corrections Department from January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1965. Statistical tables give information on the number of inmates in the city's correctional institutions at the end of 1964; the number admitted in 1964; characteristics of inmates including offense, age, sex, education, marital status, residence, and race; the time spent by prisoners in detention between first commitment and final disposition; length of

sentence; average time served; amount of bail set for remand cases; releases; and the average daily inmate census.

CONTENTS: Foreword; Appraisal and recommendations; Modern penology; Rehabilitation; Progress year by year; Prison census; Comparative operational costs; Capital construction; Administration; Medical advances; Narcotics round-up; Mental health innovations; Program for women prisoners; Volunteers; Board of Correction; Inmate wage incentive; Manpower research and training; Summary; Statistical tables.

4652 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Council of Judges. Search warrants and organized crime: a policy statement. New York, 1966, no paging. \$.35

Although the principles governing the issuance of search warrants are well established in U. S. Supreme Court decisions, little use is made of them in local police practice. Yet, where a violation is an activity of organized crime, circumstances afford numerous opportunities for obtaining search warrants with great advantage to the ultimate prosecution of the case. In dealing with organized crime, where procedural weaknesses will be subject to attack, police should make every effort to obtain a warrant in order to fortify the legality of their procedure. To encourage the use of search warrants the courts can hold public hearings to inquire why a search warrant was not sought. The source of an order for a "tipover raid" (generally staged by police officers in cooperation with organized crime) should be sought in sworn testimony from the police officers and the ultimate source of the order should be required to explain why they had not sought a search warrant for the raid. Judicial inquiries of this kind would have substantial impact on police department policies and practices. Other ways in which the courts can see to it that efforts by the police in combating organized crime are both constitutional and effective include the following: (1) a search warrant application should be given priority because delay can defeat the purpose of the search; (2) the number of persons who know about the application should be limited to the minimum; (3) the judge should read the application with care and scrutinize the information supplied as the basis for the warrant. Study of Supreme Court cases will enrich the judge's understanding of the nature of the information that must be supplied, particularly United States v. Ventresca, wherein a practical approach to

the search warrant problem is outlined, stressing especially that technical requirements of elaborate specificity are not required.

Available from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010

4653 Oswald, Russell G. New directions for corrections. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(1):5-11, 1966.

One of the most valuable programs initiated by the New York State Division of Parole was the establishment of a Mental Hygiene Unit designed to provide psychiatric and psychological services to parolees and parole officers. It is intended to refine the parole officer's knowledge of the dynamics of human behavior and its application, while serving as a means of providing treatment for the parolee. It has helped parole officers to be more aware of parolees' emotional disorders and the action that should be taken. It also represents a source of counseling and assistance when behavioral deviations are noted and provides diagnostic and treatment facilities for parolees with emotional problems. In spite of these efforts the full needs of parolees and of society are not being met. The number of parolees who must be returned to institutions as technical violators is too high. To provide more diversified diagnosis and treatment, the Parole Division is proposing the construction of a parole detention and diagnostic center in New York City which would combine facilities for a maximum-security detention area and a diagnostic and treatment clinic. The facility would be designed to serve a detention center for technical violators pending a decision as to return to prison or restoration to supervision; a control center for temporary custody of backsliding parolees and work furloughs; a halfway house for inmates; a sheltered workshop; a vocational guidance center; an inpatient and outpatient psychiatric clinic; a facility for narcotic addicts; an employment service center; an emergency residential facility; and office quarters for parole staff.

4654 Bluestone, Harvey, O'Malley, Edward P., & Connell, Sydney. Homosexuals in prison. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(1):13-24, 1966.

Individual demographic and personal social data concerning 31 exhibitionistic adolescent homosexuals who are housed in a special area at Rikers Island Prison (New York) disclosed that the homosexual group was similar to that of the

general prison population except for three notable differences: there was less drug addiction, higher educational levels, and better work histories among the homosexual group. These findings are in marked contrast to female homosexual inmates, several hundred of whom were interviewed in psychiatric clinics of New York City's Women's House of Detention. Almost all of them manifested the triad of homosexuality, drug addiction, and no work history other than prostitution. It is estimated that 80 to 90 percent of the inmates seen in the clinics have a history of homosexuality. Each case examined revealed a pathological family background which differs qualitatively from the kind of pathology encountered in middle class private patients. A large number were illegitimate, were brought up haphazardly by parents or surrogates who were alcoholic, promiscuous, or sadistic. In view of their deeprooted psychopathology, a decrease in recidivism is not to be expected. The prison is at present the only place in which their unconscious desire for a one-sex milieu can be met. For the homosexual, group prison life represents a comparatively rich social life to which they adjust remarkably well. On the basis of the findings it is believed that, by and large, both male and female homosexuality cannot be treated in prison. There is no motivation for change, little guilt and anxiety, and inaccessibility to present treatment methods. There are, nevertheless, many meaningful psychotherapeutic goals. These include a decrease in exhibitionism, promiscuity, improvement in meaningful relationships, abstinence from criminal behavior, reduction of overt symptoms, treatment for drug addiction, and development of increased work capacity.

4655 Newberg, Paula M. A study in deviance: shoplifting. *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 12(1):43-53, 1966.

An investigation was made in the Chicago area of how the personnel of a supermarket chain interprets and defines shoplifting and how, in turn, their interpretation produces differential rates of shoplifting. Five supermarkets were studied, chosen from either high or low urban areas and ranked according to the shoplifting experienced in each. Thirty-four employees, selected by random sample based on differentiation, specialization, and function, were interviewed. Findings disclosed that the differential evaluation of shoplifting as a category was related to the rigor and manner in which employees pursued the act once it was noticed. Those who defined shoplifting as threatening to the organization considered marginal incidents as constituting shoplifting and exhibited a

broadest scope of definition of marginal acts. Data substantiated the initial theoretical formulation that shoplifting is a marginal type of deviance characterized by a lack of standard definitions. Responses of the employees were vague and not one in the entire sample used stealing to denote shoplifting; no single act represented shoplifting to all employees; and no employees displayed a standard procedure in the handling of shoplifters. Another form of deviance observed within the organization was displayed by the employees themselves: as an informal group they were found to be deviating from the sanctions and principles established by the formal organization in its policies toward shoplifting. Findings further revealed that managers, because of the manner of their close association with the employees, had lost some of their ability to convey and enforce orders from management. The amount of agreement between the formal and informal groups was greatest when little involvement and commitment on the part of personnel was necessary.

4656 Hirschi, Travis, & Selvin, Hanan C. False criteria of causality in delinquency research. *Social Problems*, 13(3):254-268, 1966.

It is agreed that all statistical analyses of causal relations in delinquency rest on observed associations between the independent and dependent variable. The additional criteria that are the minimum requirements for an adequate causal analysis are that the independent variable is causally prior to the dependent variable and that the original association does not disappear when the influence of other variables causally prior to both of the original variables is removed. To establish causality, a chain of three links, association, causal order, and lack of spuriousness must be forged. To establish noncausality, one has only to break one of these links. It is easier to demonstrate noncausality, but many of these assertions are invalid because false criteria are used. For example, in a Report to Congress on Juvenile Delinquency in 1960, the assertion that broken homes, poverty, and working mothers are not causes of delinquency appear to be based on one or more of the following false criteria: insofar as a relationship between two variables is not perfect, the relation is not causal; insofar as a factor, is not "characteristic" of delinquents, it is not a cause of delinquency; if a relation between an independent variable and delinquency is found for a single value of a contextual factor, then the contextual factor cannot be the cause of delinquency. If these criteria were systematically applied to any field of research no relation would survive the test. Studies have

shown that more than one independent variable is needed to account for delinquency and that perfect relations are unknown. Using the perfect relation criterion can only show that there are no causes for delinquency.

4657 Giallombardo, Rose. Social roles in a prison for women. *Social Problems*, 13(3):268-288, 1966.

Based upon personal observation, personnel files, interviews with 650 inmates of a women's prison, and data obtained from the staff, it was found that the social roles the inmates assume constitute the basic structure of social relationships formed in response to the problems of prison commitment. The difficulty the inmates had in adjusting to the deprivation of heterosexual relationships was revealed by the number of roles channeled into homosexual behavior. The female inmate's role refinement with respect to homosexual activity illustrates its function as a motivating force in the lives of the inmates and as an organizing principle of social relationships. The institutionalized character of the differential sex role orders the behavior of the inmates and regulates the interaction between them. The female prison roles differ from the roles assumed by male prisoners. The male and female cultures that emerge within the prison structure are a response to the deprivations of prison life, but they also reflect the way in which male and female roles are defined in the external world.

4658 Elliott, Delbert S. Delinquency, school attendance and dropout. *Social Problems*, 13(3):307-314, 1966.

It has been suggested that lower class delinquency is a response to the unequal competition encountered at school. It is in this milieu that youths from disparate cultural backgrounds are forced to compete for middle class success goals. Those who experience frustration at school can either remain in school and try to deal with their frustration by attacking the system and norms they believe to be the source of their difficulties, or they may escape the situation by leaving school. It was hypothesized that (1) the rate of delinquency referral is greater for boys while in school than while out of school; and (2) delinquents who drop out of school have a higher referral rate while in school than while out of school. Data were gathered on 743 tenth grade boys who entered high school in 1959; in 1962, 561 had graduated and 182 had dropped out. A comparison of in-school and out-of-school delinquency referrals revealed that

the overall in-school referral rate was 4.95 compared to an out-of-school rate of 2.75; there was little difference in rates shown among boys from higher socio-economic areas; the highest delinquency rates were among lower class dropouts prior to their leaving school. The data confirmed both hypotheses.

4659 Voss, Harwin L. Socio-economic status and reported delinquent behavior. *Social Problems*, 13(3):314-324, 1966.

Social class is treated as a critically important variable in a number of current theories of delinquency. The effect of these theories has been to focus on lower class delinquency and to neglect the problem of middle class delinquency. To study middle class delinquency, data were gathered by administering questionnaires to a random sample of 7th grade students. Guttman-type scale measures of self-reported delinquent behavior were used as a measure of delinquency to obtain categories treated as most delinquent and least delinquent. Occupation of father was used as an index of socio-economic level. It was found that girls in various status levels did not differ significantly in the reporting of delinquent behaviors. For boys, socio-economic status was significantly related to delinquency. Boys in the higher social level strata reported more extensive involvement than the other respondents; the difference was greater among lower middle class boys, sons of white-collar workers, and small businessmen than upper middle class boys; property destruction was significantly greater among boys in the higher social strata. Status anxiety expounded by Cohen did not seem to account for middle class delinquency.

4660 Weinstein, Jack B. Some difficulties in devising rules for determining truth in judicial trials. *Columbia Law Review*, 66(2):223-246, 1966.

Recently, there has been an extensive and systematic revision of rules of evidence in the United States. This should be welcomed rather than resisted by the legal profession. The task of the draftsmen in devising evidentiary rules is to recognize and capitalize upon changes in society and the modifications in judicial procedure and yet remain faithful to the fundamentals of the jury and adversary systems in our litigation. In developing any set of rules designed to assist a judicial trier in determining facts, there are difficulties inherent in ascertaining truth. Incomplete sources must be relied upon by the trier and often the case must be decided on

the basis of probabilities. The necessity of reconstructing past events is based on the subjective knowledge of witnesses. Efforts to reconstruct past events are inhibited by the effect which societal expectations and assumptions have on the trier; both unconscious and conscious distortions of evidence occur. The draftsman of evidentiary rules must balance a variety of goals served by the rules of evidence such as truth, social policy, efficiency, economy, justice, and cost. It is not possible to produce a system permitting facts to be found with certainty or to satisfy fully all the purposes served by the law of evidence. In case of conflict, the court's truth finding function should receive primary emphasis except when a constitutional limitation requires subservience to some extrinsic public policy.

4661 Solomon, Harold W. "This new fetish for indigency": justice and poverty in an affluent society. *Columbia Law Review*, 66(2):248-274, 1966.

The Allen Committee Report was submitted in 1963 prior to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States expanding the rights of persons accused of crime and the Criminal Justice Act of 1964. The basic principle of the Report is that government officials are obligated by community self-interest to maintain the adversary system; the essence of the system is challenge. The indigent accused unable to employ counsel, meet bail requirements, or finance a defense is unable to provide the challenges to the system that are necessary for its satisfactory operation. The government, since it is responsible for adversary effectiveness, should provide adequate representation and investigatory services for the offender who is financially disabled at every stage of the proceedings. There should be a system of pre-trial release to remedy the defects of the bail process. In connection with the Committee's approach to pre-trial release, it is submitted that an accused or convicted offender is entitled to freedom unless there is reason to believe that his detention would serve some appropriate purpose; if custody is necessary, the deprivation should be the least severe to serve the ends of justice. The Committee urged the establishment of a Ministry of Justice and an advisory council to effect required reforms.



4662 Pye, A. Kenneth. The administration of criminal justice. *Columbia Law Review*, 66(2): 286-304, 1966.

Discrimination between rich and poor in the administration of criminal justice must be avoided. Programs which provide legal assistance to indigent defendants include an assigned counsel, public defender, private defender, and mixed private-public systems. The answer for many cities and states lies in a combined public defender-assigned counsel system similar to the one created in the District of Columbia by the Legal Aid Act which has successfully combined public appropriations and responsibility in the bar to assure effective representation. Some method of evaluation should be incorporated into whatever system is selected. An alternative to the bail system is required since the poor cannot pay bail premiums. The D.C. Bail Project and the Manhattan Summons Bail Project in New York City illustrate ways of granting pre-trial release. Summons in lieu of arrest could be used to obtain pre-trial release in misdemeanor cases. A rehabilitation program should be incorporated as part of the function of providing representation for defendants accused of crime so that defense counsel could use community services for rehabilitation proposals in case of conviction and for advice and counseling in case of acquittal. The Legal Aid Agency of the District of Columbia has begun an experimental program to assist defense counsel in presenting reasonable alternatives to imprisonment. Auxiliary legal services such as investigative services, funds for witnesses, and records are needed to assist the poor in criminal cases.

4663 Eavesdropping orders and the fourth amendment. *Columbia Law Review*, 66(2):355-376, 1966.

In an effort to reconcile the individual's right to privacy and law enforcement needs, a few states have passed legislation legalizing eavesdropping in carefully circumscribed situations. New York's Code of Criminal Procedure provides for court-ordered eavesdropping if the State meets preconditions similar to those embodied in the warrant clause of the Fourth Amendment. *People v. Grossman* held that a court order could not constitutionally issue for the seizure of a conversation which is "mere evidence" of a crime, casting doubt on the constitutionality of the New York statute and any similar legislation authorizing eavesdropping. The New York Court based its decision on the *Goulet* case which made unconstitutional a search for "mere evidence" relying upon the Fifth Amendment's privilege of self-incrimination. Nevertheless, an attempt

to construct an eavesdropping order consistent with the Fourth Amendment can be successful. The dangers of an indiscriminate search can be met by the requirement that the object of the search be particularized. There is no difference between the protections afforded by a search warrant and those available through an eavesdropping order. Any disparity in protection can be met by strengthening the requirement of probable cause. Total prohibition of eavesdropping deprives the government of a needed tool of law enforcement.

4664 Osmond, D. Crime prevention: a reinforcement of basic principles. *Police Journal*, 39(3):138-144, 1966.

In November 1965, the British Home Office inaugurated a new nationwide campaign in crime prevention. It is aimed specifically at the prevention of burglary, thefts from automobiles, and larceny of handbags but behind it is a new determination to make the public crime conscious and to enlist public support in defeating the criminal. Well over 150,000 pounds are being spent on press publicity, posters, television films, and travelling exhibitions. Government leadership in this area implies a recognition of the growing magnitude of the crime problem and of the importance of crime prevention as a science. Considerable effort has gone into increasing police awareness of the subject, but a great deal more needs to be done; every police officer has to be made to realize that he is basically a crime prevention officer and in his instruction and training there must be constant reference to the crime prevention aspects of his work.

4665 Lockley, Thomas. Some thoughts on crime prevention courses. *Police Journal*, 39(3):148-155, 1966.

The syllabus at the Crime Prevention School at Stafford, England, is a very comprehensive one ranging from the history and principles of crime prevention to public speaking. The methods of instruction include formal lectures, discussions, demonstrations, films, and visits to places where crime preventive methods can be studied in their practical application. Experts from outside the police services are asked to lecture on such problems as safes and strong rooms, closed circuit television security, crime prevention and insurance, juvenile liaison schemes, police and youth, police and the public, and police and the press.

4666 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Report of training and curriculum development for public welfare personnel in North Carolina: developmental process and evaluation, by Dorothy J. Kiester. Chapel Hill, 1965, 66 p. (Report No. 3A)

At the University of North Carolina Training Center, a training program was offered to public welfare personnel in North Carolina because of their responsibility with regard to juvenile delinquency. This responsibility includes the provision of probation, aftercare, and protective services to children. To reach the policy making level, training was offered to county directors and casework supervisors rather than worker-level staff. A basic week was given to all participants, either in administration or supervision, during which an attempt was made to provide a bridge between theory and practice. Theory and principles were discussed, followed by actual practice in problem-solving work sessions. The impression of the Training Center staff was that the impact of the program on performance in the field was uneven, ranging from markedly improved to no change at all. Three accomplishments can be recorded: a statewide change of attitude regarding public welfare's responsibilities in protective services and an effort to improve its quality; an improved conception and management of the supervisory role in North Carolina welfare; and the development of a short course teaching method emphasizing the importance of a series of training sessions with active participation from the trainees through discussion and problem solving sub-group methods.

4667 University of North Carolina. Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Report of training and curriculum development for public welfare directors in North Carolina: administration by objectives, by Dorothy J. Kiester. Chapel Hill, 1965, 179 p. (Report No. 3C)

This report on a training workshop in public welfare administration offered to county public welfare directors in North Carolina covers the teaching objectives and the teaching process for the following topics: public welfare administration; administration by objectives; programmed responsibility; protective services; work with juveniles and juvenile courts; work with the Public Welfare Board; and work with volunteers.

4668 Tully, Andrew. The F.B.I.'s most famous cases. New York, William Morrow, 1965. 242 p. \$4.95

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, introduces this book which gives the highlights of the F.B.I.'s fight against crime and subversion in 21 famous cases.

CONTENTS: The Director's introduction; Kidnapping cases; Robbery cases; Spy cases; Crimes involving airplanes; F.B.I.'s role in civil rights; Rules to guard against crime.

4669 Bims, Hamilton. A new life for Ron Sturup. Ebony, December 1965, p. 115-122.

Ron Sturup is a reformed murderer. While he was in the army, he killed his first sergeant and was sentenced to prison for 17 years. Since his release his goals have been to be a model citizen of his home community of Atlanta, to help others as much as possible, and to pursue a literary career.

4670 Yablonsky, Lewis. Watch out, Whitey. The New Republic, January 1966, p. 10-12.

Negro youth gangs found in the Watts area riots of 1965 a catalyst which brought the many feuding and fragmented groups together against a common enemy: Whitey.

4671 Grested, Svend. P. U. K. International Police Chronicle, 14(76):21-32, 1966.

The Copenhagen Police youth clubs (PUK) were founded in 1952. The executive committee includes representatives from the police, welfare authorities, educational authorities, and sports clubs. The staff is paid rather than voluntary. Eighty percent of the approved annual budget is provided by public grants-in-aid and the remaining 20 percent is covered by contributions. Recreation centers are open after school and in the evenings, and holiday camps are arranged during school vacations.

4672 Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. Brief to the Select Committee of the Ontario legislature. In: Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. Submission to the Select Committee on Youth of the Ontario legislature. Ontario, Canada, 1965, p. 1-13.

The Social Planning Council of Hamilton (Ontario) is made up of delegates from health, welfare, and recreation agencies as well as private citizens. Studies conducted by the Council have identified certain needs of "problem youth" in the District. Statistics based on the 1961 census indicate that 24 percent of the teenage population have not reached the expected grade level for their age. Many of them have entered the labor market with insufficient training. Studies and reports prepared by the Council include a profile of juvenile delinquency which relates social characteristics of neighborhoods to the residential concentration of juvenile offenders. The Council has proposed a pre-vocational training service in which a control group would be set up in order to evaluate the service.

4673 Proposal: a demonstration and research project for a rehabilitation training program for unemployed youth in Hamilton, prepared by the Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton and Research Department, Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. In: Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. Submission to the Select Committee on Youth of the Ontario legislature. Ontario, Canada, 1965, p. 1-24.

The objective of the Hamilton (Ontario) YMCA program is to help chronically unemployed youth achieve steady employment. The method to be tested is an intensive two-week counseling course. A research program is to be carried on simultaneously to determine which elements of the counseling and training are most effective. The "hard-to-place" youth will be referred to the project by the National Employment Service. All referrals will receive a series of psychological and vocational tests. Follow-up interviews and questionnaires will be administered by the project research staff. The program will be evaluated in terms of job and educational achievement and adjustment on the part of the participants as compared with a control group.

4674 Brief to the Board of Control: need for a supervised residence for young men in Hamilton. In: Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. Submission to the Select Committee on Youth of the Ontario legislature. Ontario, Canada, 1965, p. 1-10.

A supervised home in Hamilton (Ontario) for teenage youth is proposed which would provide a home for young men who manifest a need for supervision, but for whom correctional treatment is not deemed necessary or advisable. It would also serve as a home for youths released on probation whose home environments are not conducive to rehabilitation. During the initial stages of the project, the home should be limited to 20 boys and the length of stay should not exceed 12 months. The administrators of the home should be a husband and wife team. Alternative building structures and a budget of operation are proposed.

4675 Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District. Report, first in a series: a profile of juvenile delinquency in Hamilton. Ontario, Canada, 1965, 22 p.

A study was conducted to compare high delinquency rate districts with low delinquency rate districts in regard to income, education, ethnic origin, and religion. The study provided social agencies with information about the distribution of delinquency as well as contributing social factors. The data were obtained from the juvenile court records and the census report of 1961. The highest delinquency area, which had 45 percent of the delinquents, was in the central part of the City of Hamilton. This area had the lowest average annual income and ranked low on other socio-economic indices. Youthful offenders probably account for a high rate of minor offenses in the high delinquency rate area. No significant differences were noted in terms of religion or nationality in the districts.

4676 Devlin, Lord. Police in a changing society. Police Journal, 39(2):75-86, 1966.

Police prestige and authority is diminishing in Great Britain as a result of changes in society. Public resentment against being controlled by law enforcement is growing. Police efforts are wasted enforcing unenforceable laws and making personal appearances in criminal proceedings. They have too much paper work to do and are burdened with administrative duties better handled by other departments. As protection against the abuse of police power or the power of the press, lay persons must investigate and report on police

activities and performance. This should result in changes in the criminal law safeguards of the innocent in keeping with society's changes and British mores, and a better definition of the police function.

4677 Mogulof, Melvin. Use of social theory in a federal delinquency prevention program. American Behavioral Scientist, 9(4/5):41-44, 1965-1966.

The federal government is now developing programs to effect social changes which will remove the causes of delinquency. These programs will put less emphasis on rehabilitation. Concentration is on the lower class youth population as more susceptible to social change than psychotherapy. Action for change must be directed at the circumstances which expedite conforming behavior. Programs to increase skills and motivate youth for better life performance and competence must be developed.

4678 Institute of Human Relations Press. The American Jewish Committee. Case study of a riot: the Philadelphia story, by Lenora E. Berson. New York, 1966, 71 p. (Pamphlet Series No. 7) \$ .75

The Philadelphia race riots in 1964 were the end of a chain of distress signals from the Negro ghetto. Before changes in ghetto conditions can be effected, there must be understanding and treatment of the frustration and hopelessness which result in lawlessness and primitive fighting attempts at self-destruction. Behavior, even shocking, seemingly pathological behavior, has meaning. Thus, group violence, of which race riot is one example, is a weapon or tool in group contention and struggle, a form of inarticulate language in which one group communicates with other significant groups about its feelings, its problems, its life circumstances, its desperation. The central fact about a race riot is that it represents an explosion of feeling arising from a festering discontent that could find no other, more acceptable avenue of expression and communication. It is the very absence of more normal channels of communication in neighborhood, school, business and political life, which makes it difficult for more normal social institutions to translate such expressions into responsible negotiation and communication. A crash program to improve education, employment opportunities, housing, merchant-consumer relations, and police community relations is urgently needed. Attention must also be given to the problems of drug addiction, developing Negro leadership, clarifying and protecting their legal rights,

and improving welfare services. Ghettos must be destroyed according to plan to eliminate the irrational riot breaks for freedom.

CONTENTS: Foreword; Introduction; The spark ignites; The past: a ghetto is turning; The present: how North Philadelphians live; The present: the homes they live in; The present: the merchants; The present: the police; The future: drastic changes or more of the same; "The wonder is there have been so few riots," by Kenneth B. Clark.

Available from: Institute of Human Relations Press. The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56 Street, New York, New York





P 676 The Tompkins County Youth Court, New York.

PERSONNEL: Malcolm J. Freeborn; Richard Thaler; Roger Sovocool; Edward S. Flash.

INSTITUTIONS: Tompkins County Youth Court, Administrative Board, Ithaca, New York; Ithaca Youth Bureau, New York.  
DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Malcolm J. Freeborn, Chairman, Administrative Board, Tompkins County Youth Court, 121 East Court Street, Ithaca, New York.

SUMMARY: Tompkins County Youth Court is an experimental project in citizenship training. It seeks to supplement existing facilities for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency in Tompkins County by:

- (1) educating teenagers in the judicial process;
- (2) granting duly qualified teenagers, the operation of a court process in which they function as judges and jury;
- (3) harnessing the powerful sanctioning force of the peer group to socially useful purposes;
- (4) allowing offenders, twelve through eighteen years of age, who have committed minor offenses and are not known psychological or social problems, to volunteer a combined judicial, parental and offender consent to being judged by a court of their peers;
- (5) substituting punishment (a certain number of hours of work) for "treatment" in the sentencing of these offenders.

During the period from 1963 to 1965, sixty-five cases were referred to the Youth Court. The youth involved had been referred for shoplifting, malicious mischief and driving without a license. A total of 365 hours of work, on social service projects and maintenance of public agencies, were completed in accordance with sentences given by court officials. Since 1961, instruction in court procedure, the meaning of law and qualifications to practice in a court, have been given by volunteer lawyers to almost 200 adolescents. Special bar exams based on this instruction must be passed, for a youth to become an official of the court. Workshops for parents of Youth Court Bar Association members have been conducted and eighty percent of the parents attended with their children. An evaluation of the Youth Court is being undertaken.

P 677 Psychopathic detention and related measures in the practical implementation of Danish penal policy.

PERSONNEL: Knud Waaben; Jes Bryld.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Copenhagen, Institute of Criminal Science, Denmark.  
DATES: Began 1962. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Knud Waaben, Institute of Criminal Science, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

SUMMARY: The investigation aims at a description of the implementation in practice of Danish penal policy in relation to certain groups of frequently recidivating, socially and mentally deviating acquisitive criminals. The study utilizes record material concerning the primary sanction types: psychopathic detention, workhouse and prison (approximately 100 cases of each category). The study includes sentences during the period since 1955.

The psychiatric and legal criteria, which are determining factors in the choice of sanction, will be described on the basis of official records. Information on offenses, prior convictions, personal relations, etc., will be employed. Each case will be followed through institutional stay, parole, re-commitment, etc., i. e. the outer course of the legal sanctions. This information will be combined with more intensive studies of the institutional stay and the treatment, and a statistical analysis of the recidivism will be undertaken. This, together with the rest of the material, will form the basis for a policy evaluation of the current legal basis and of the practice of the courts.

P 678 Prevention of teenage gang fighting.

PERSONNEL: Salvador Ramirez; Robert Lotridge; Marion Cline; Clark S. Knowlton; Richard M. Thomas.

INSTITUTIONS: El Paso Boys' Club, Texas; Our Lady's Youth Center, El Paso, Texas; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

DATES: Project received at ICCD, February, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Salvador Ramirez, El Paso Boys' Club, P. O. Box 10097, El Paso, Texas.

SUMMARY: This project will develop and improve methods for the prevention of recurrent teenage gang fighting and will attempt to redirect these energies into constructive channels through educational and vocational training. The project will be carried out in the Mexican-American slums of South El Paso, Texas, where fighting gangs emerge every ten years.

P 679 A study of social attitudes toward capital punishment.

PERSONNEL: Jerome L. Heinberg.

INSTITUTIONS: Florida State University, Department of Criminology and Corrections.

DATES: Began April 19, 1965. Estimated completion April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Jerome L. Heinberg, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 725 South Bronough Street, Room 229, Tallahassee, Florida.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to evaluate attitudes toward capital punishment among legislators, custodial officers and prison inmates. An attitude scale was used. Comparative studies were made to test for significant differences in attitudes toward capital punishment among groups as well as the direction of these attitudes. Significant differences were found to exist between custodial officers and prison inmates. In addition, significant differences were found to exist between legislators and prison inmates. However, no significant differences were found to exist between legislators and custodial officers. Legislators and custodial officers were among those in favor of capital punishment while prison inmates were opposed to capital punishment.

P 680 Using an IBM unit as a research resource.

PERSONNEL: Elmer H. Johnson.

INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health.

DATES: Began May, 1962. Completed May, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Elmer H. Johnson, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, North Carolina State College of the University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

SUMMARY: To exploit punch card information on all prisoners of a statewide prison system as a means of drawing a stratified sample on the basis of age, race and recidivism and to evaluate differences between young prisoners and older prisoners in terms of prison behavior as indicated by infractions of prison rules, 490 male felons, ages fourteen and above were selected from a universe of 5,700 male felons.

A stratified sample was drawn from the total group of felons and schedules were completed by research clerks to obtain more specific data on the selected sample from prisoner record jackets. Partial findings were as follows. Infraction rates are highest for

youthful prisoners (ages fourteen to twenty) and decline with increasing age. As a whole, whites have uniformly higher infraction rates than Negroes for all age groups. However, racial differences are least apparent for ages fourteen through twenty and above thirty years. Negro recidivists in the fourteen to twenty age range have higher infraction rates than their white counterparts and remarkably high rates were found for fighting and assault and for relatively minor violations of social etiquette. This suggests that young Negro recidivists differ markedly from older Negro recidivists in their deviation from the traditional pattern of conformity among Negro prisoners.

P 681 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

PERSONNEL: James Vorenberg.

INSTITUTIONS: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

DATES: Began July, 1965. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: James Vorenberg, Executive Director, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, HOLC Building, 101 Indiana Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

SUMMARY: A systematic, nationwide study of the entire spectrum of crime problems, ranging from causes and prevention to arrest and rehabilitation of offenders, will be the work of this commission. It is charged: (1) to seek the causes of, and means of preventing, juvenile delinquency and crime and to study the adequacy of law enforcement and the administration of justice and factors that encourage respect for the law; (2) to develop standards and make recommendations for action that can be taken at all levels of government, by private persons and organizations, to prevent, reduce and control crime and increase respect for the law.

The commission is composed of eighteen members under the chairmanship of the Attorney General. They include law enforcement officers, present and former public officials, federal and state judges, lawyers, educators and a newspaper publisher. Representatives of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, work with the

commission. Five task forces, composed of experts in the field of law enforcement, the judiciary, corrections, science and technology, have been appointed to study and make recommendations designed to make the entire system of current justice fairer and more effective.

P 682 Four newspapers and a murder: a study of newspaper coverage of the assassination of President Kennedy.

PERSONNEL: Harry E. Moore.  
INSTITUTIONS: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, Texas.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD, March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Harry E. Moore, Professor of Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

SUMMARY: The content and tone of newspaper materials relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and to the principal persons connected with or affected by that event will be studied. The four newspapers to be used for the study are: The Austin American, The Dallas Morning News, The Dallas Times-Herald and The New York Times.

The amount and tone of material printed relating to the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; the Kennedy and Johnson families; Oswald and Ruby, the killers involved; Oswald's and Ruby's families; local law enforcement officials and lawyers will be analyzed. Variations in the amount and tone of material carried by the four newspapers will also be studied. The major hypothesis to be tested is that amount and tone of material carried in such a case will vary with the role of the persons involved, the nature of the events being reported and with the recognized editorial policies of the newspaper. More specifically, it is hypothesized that a 'pathetic effect' brought about more favorable treatment of the Kennedy-Johnson administrations; and that the tone of the material relating to the assumed culprits, the law enforcement officials or the lawyers will vary with the role-status of these persons.

P 683 Race riot survey.

PERSONNEL: Robert M. Fisher.  
INSTITUTIONS: University of California, School of Criminology, Berkeley.  
DATES: Began October 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 1, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert M. Fisher, Assistant Professor, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

SUMMARY: An investigation is now under way to try to determine to what extent meaningful facts, about race riots of the past and present, can be gleaned from available descriptions of these mass disturbances in newspaper reports, magazine commentaries, publications of government agencies and private interest groups and personal interviews with participants or eye witnesses. If it is possible to reconstruct these events, an attempt will be made to develop a typology of riots, generating hypotheses about changes in patterns over time, geographical differences, crowd behavior, implications for prevention and control and characteristics of the "after-math."

P 684 The development of the Jeansess Inventory of the California Youth Authority for use on English borstal boys.

PERSONNEL: Robert M. Fisher.  
INSTITUTIONS: British Prison Department.  
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion August 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert M. Fisher, Assistant Professor, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

SUMMARY: A large-scale project has been undertaken, by the British Prison Department, to determine how different "types" of borstal boys will react to different kinds of institutional regime. Three comparable institutions, markedly distinguished by their orientations to training and treatment, have been receiving only boys allocated to them randomly from a pool of boys meeting specific criteria. A good deal of clinical and objective information is collected on each boy before his allocation, during his institutional stay and following his release. Over 900 boys moved from the pool into the institutions between February, 1964 and March, 1966. One facet of the study involves the development of the Jeansess Inventory of the California Youth Authority for use on English boys. The test is given at three points during each boy's institutional stay. It is hoped that this instrument will provide a device, for use at the time of allocation, for the prediction of institutional adjustment and the determination of "best" classifications. It is also hoped that the test will be of use during the course of the boys' institutional careers to assess degree and direction of change, and for use in the evaluation of total institutional impact on gross inmate populations.



P 685 A study of convicted pedophiles.

PERSONNEL: James E. Cowdin; George D. Saute'; Asher R. Pacht.

INSTITUTIONS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.

DATES: Began September, 1965. Completed March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Asher R. Pacht, Ph. D., Chief, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: Although many studies have analyzed relatively small numbers of pedophiles (individuals who have committed sex offenses against children), few studies have attempted large scale analyses of pedophilic offenders. In this study, an attempt was made to provide more information in this area by a relatively comprehensive, systematic analysis of the personality factors, personal and family background factors and institutional and parole factors of the offender. His amenability to treatment, his therapists' evaluation of his progress in treatment, the characteristics of the offense and characteristics of the victim were also analyzed.

The sample included 100 heterosexual pedophiles, 100 homosexual pedophiles and as many undifferentiated pedophiles as could be obtained from among those studied under the Sex Crimes Law during the last five years. Comparisons were made between those recommitted for specialized treatment under the provisions of the Sex Crimes Law vs. those studied under the Law but not recommended for specialized treatment and sentenced under the Criminal Code. Complete clinical data was available on all subjects in the sample. Data collection involved making ratings on a schedule using information from Central Office Files.

P 686 A study of incest.

PERSONNEL: Robert P. Scheurell.

INSTITUTIONS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.

DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Robert P. Scheurell, Probation and Parole Agent, Division of Corrections, 819 N. Six, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53203.

SUMMARY: Many articles and studies have been written on the problem of incest, yet few of them utilize control groups to determine whether the characteristics of the incest

offender are different from other offenders. This study attempts to partially fill this gap by comparing the incest offender with a matched group of wife-assault and non-support-abandonment offenders. These three groups represent a continuum of internal to external in terms of familial functioning. The central hypothesis is: in incest, a deviant dyadic relationship exists (father-daughter) which is reinforced by a lack of social relationships outside the family. This lack of outside social relationships increases the probability of incest occurring.

All currently incarcerated Wisconsin State Prison incest cases, i. e. father-daughter, legal incest, sexual intercourse with a child or indecent behavior with a child, from Milwaukee County are to be in the initial sample. Once the age level and social class are known, a matched group (on age, social class and teen-age daughter in family) of wife-assault and non-support-abandonment cases currently incarcerated from Milwaukee will be drawn for comparative purposes. The sample will consist of about twenty-five cases in each group. Cases from Racine and Kenosha Counties will be included if more are needed to complete the sample.

Data collection will be through a personal interview by the researcher, lasting one to one and one-half hours. The interview will focus on four areas of the social relationships of the offender prior to being sent to Wisconsin State Prison: the immediate family; in-laws; friends; neighbors; organized groups. Some material will be gleaned from the case records, mainly background information. Analysis will primarily consist of descriptive statistics appropriate to nominal and ordinal measurements: percentages, means, rank correlation and so on.

P 687 Unemployment and juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: M. Beeson.

INSTITUTIONS: Great Britain Home Office.

DATES: Began April, 1964. Estimated completion April, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. M. Beeson, Senior Research Fellow in Criminology, University of Durham, 23, Old Elvet, Durham, England.

SUMMARY: What is the relationship, if any, between unemployment and juvenile delinquency, particularly in the northeast of England, as an aftermath of the recession of 1961-1963? This problem will be investigated through a study of the group of young men who left school in 1962, a time when there was a sur-

plus among the juvenile labor force. Two parallel studies are being made. One is concerned with the coincidence of unemployment with delinquency among fourteen-seventeen year old male offenders in one town in the area. The other is concerned with the development of the careers of a representative sample of males who were aged fifteen in 1962 and the possible consequences of the labor surplus on those careers, particularly the incidence of delinquency. A descriptive, rather than a statistical, approach will be used.

P 688 Social and economic characteristics of Wisconsin offenders.

PERSONNEL: Gerald Baskfield; Janice Hallen; Carol Hengeveld; Urban Klosterman; Glenn Mikow; Ted Mosch; Ron Neuhring; Rosalyn Schottenstein; Edward Seban; Arthur Miles.  
INSTITUTIONS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.  
DATES: Began December, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Arthur Miles, Ph. D., School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: The main purpose of this study is to try to determine the relationship between various sociological and economic characteristics of the Wisconsin offender and his offense. The socio-economic factors to be studied in the project include: number of dependents, sex, race, type of offense, type of sentence, education, previous social agency experience. Some of the areas that will be explored will be the relationship between education and employment, family background and type of offense, employment history and type of offense.

The data will be extracted from the records of all male adults placed on probation and parole during February, 1965. The data will be recorded on a schedule of items. It will be edited and then prepared for machine tabulation. For analysis the study will be broken into relatively small areas of concern, such as employment, education, etc.

It is expected that the cross-tabulation and analysis of the data will reveal an under-emphasis upon socio-economic factors in the theory and practice of probation and parole, as reflected by the lack of available data in the case records. We suspect that training and employment, for instance, are important, but we realize from a preliminary survey of the case records that sufficient infor-

mation may not be available. This study, then, may indicate some areas for renewed concern by probation and parole agents. If the criminal offenders represent the "hard core" of the economically disadvantaged, then their rehabilitation may be dependent upon more specific and accurate appraisals of this background area.

P 689 First National Institute on Amphetamine Abuse.

PERSONNEL:  
INSTITUTIONS: Southern Illinois University.  
DATES: Began October 1, 1965. Estimated completion June 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Charles V. Matthews, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois.

SUMMARY: This study proposes to look at the problem of amphetamine use and abuse from the standpoints of:

- (1) a personal health hazard;
- (2) delinquency control;
- (3) a psychological problem of youth;
- (4) law enforcement;
- (5) a special problem of high school and college age youth.

Among the participants will be public health personnel, law enforcement administrators from regions and communities where amphetamine use has presented special problems, college spokesmen and professionals who have studied and worked with young people involved in amphetamine use.

The purpose is to hold a four-day conference of a seminar nature that will accurately portray the extent of the problem; establish guidelines to enable the schools, police, social agencies and the community to deal with amphetamine abuse; and to suggest possible solutions to its further spread throughout the nation. A post-conference objective is to disseminate the conference findings to key persons throughout the country so that they can make an honest appraisal of amphetamine abuse in their own communities and take effective measures for prevention and control.

Current Projects P 690 - P 692

P 690 Juvenile arrests in Cincinnati, 1963-1964.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: The Citizens' Committee on Youth.  
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Murray Weisman, Associate Director, The Citizens' Committee on Youth, 909 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

SUMMARY: Data has been collected on all juvenile arrests in Cincinnati during 1963-1964 and an attempt is being made to determine, from a study of this data, whether or not:

- (1) we can find any identifiable characteristics that distinguish between recidivists and non-recidivists;
- (2) the various types of services rendered by different agencies have a different effect on the youngsters' adjustment;
- (3) there is a lag or lack of services for youngsters who come in contact with the Juvenile Police;
- (4) the proper referral or disposition was made.

This study involves nearly 15,000 young boys and girls, representing 25,000 arrests. It will trace the youngsters' family background and follow them for several years, before reaching any conclusions on the findings.

P 691 An evaluation study of the effectiveness of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: The Citizens' Committee on Youth; U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity; Neighborhood Youth Corps, Cincinnati.  
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Murray Weisman, Associate Director, The Citizens' Committee on Youth, 909 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

SUMMARY: The goal of the Neighborhood Youth Corps is to provide employment for 1,200 out-of-school youth (ages sixteen to twenty-one) by placing them in non-profit public and private agencies. A youth may work from fifteen to thirty-two hours per week for which he is paid \$1.25 per hour. Each youth is also required to participate in an educational program, at least eight hours per week, provided by the sponsoring agency without cost to the youngsters. The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the Neighborhood Youth Corps program significantly improves the youngsters' economic, social and educational level.

A twenty-five percent, randomly selected sample of Neighborhood Youth Corps participants will be matched with a control group who had sought NYC help, but who are not participating in the program. The subjects will be evaluated, studied and compared in three main areas:

- (1) obtaining and retaining employment, including a study of level of performance, skills acquired and money earned before and after NYC experience;
- (2) social improvement, including police contacts, conflicts with peers, authorities and parents, violations of laws and personal deportment and activities;
- (3) educational adjustment or improvement, including school attendance, subjects taken and completed, grades received and subject's behavior.

The data on each youngster in the program will be traced back two years prior to participation in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and will extend at least two years from the beginning in the program. Questionnaires and personal interviews will be the methods used for gathering the data. The data will be analyzed to determine whether or not there is a significant relationship or difference between the experimental and the control group.

P 692 Citizens' Committee on Youth: Youth Worker Program.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: The Citizens' Committee on Youth.  
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Murray Weisman, Associate Director, The Citizens' Committee on Youth, 909 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

SUMMARY: Most recent theories on juvenile delinquency agree that juvenile delinquency by and large comes from low income, emotionally, socially and economically deprived families and deteriorated neighborhoods. Neither the home of the disadvantaged families nor the educational institution equip the youngster with proper training to meet the challenge of predominantly middle class automated competitive society. As legitimate opportunities to obtain acceptable goals seem remote, the youngsters tend to gravitate to delinquent channels. It has been further established that most delinquent acts are committed by groups of disadvantaged youngsters rather than by isolated individuals. This project is based on the belief that by extending group work services to clusters of disadvantaged youngsters at an early age, one can enhance their social and cultural opportunities

and redirect them toward acceptable channels and outlets.

Boys and girls, aged ten to fourteen, who show maladjustment problems and are referred by school, police or social service agencies, are evaluated and either accepted or rejected for treatment according to certain specific criteria. Once accepted, they are assigned to a Youth Worker. The Youth Worker is a professionally supervised mature, sensitive volunteer who has demonstrated real motivation for working directly with youngsters for their benefit. When the youngster realizes the Youth Worker's interest in him, a responsive positive relationship emerges and soon the youngster begins to identify closely with the worker. Each worker is responsible for six to eight children with whom he meets at least twice per week. He makes weekly written reports and attends a weekly supervisory conference and one monthly staff meeting. The program activities for the groups are designed to enhance the youngsters' interests in acceptable activities. They include athletic events, dances, camping, movies, plays, bowling, discussions, etc.

During the 1963-1964 year, 120 youngsters received group work service. Of these, twelve dropped out of school, however nine returned to school within two weeks; seven were apprehended by the police for shoplifting or vandalism; six others were involved in some violative behavior which was handled by the worker. The schools report that most youngsters referred to the program are getting along better, some have even made the Honor Roll. Three of the fifteen groups of children have attained a high enough degree of social maturity and cohesiveness to function as autonomous, responsible groups and have been transferred to existing youth serving agencies such as a church and a neighborhood house. New groups are now being formed.

#### P 693 Delinquents and their siblings.

PERSONNEL: Harold Richardson; Julian B. Roebuck.  
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; San Jose State College; San Mateo County Probation Department; Santa Clara County Probation Department.  
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed September, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Harold Richardson, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Psychology, San Jose State College, San Jose, California.

SUMMARY: A sample of delinquent adolescent males, aged thirteen to eighteen years, drawn from the juvenile hall of a large metropolitan county, were studied to test the following hypotheses:

- (1) delinquents will be more maladjusted than their nondelinquent siblings;
- (2) siblings of social delinquents will be less maladjusted than siblings of mixed delinquents;
- (3) social delinquents will be less maladjusted than mixed delinquents;
- (4) social and mixed delinquents will differ as to type and nature of offense committed as demonstrated in their patterns of delinquency.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and California Psychological Inventory were administered to each subject to measure adjustment. Various samples were then compared on mean MMPI and CPI scores for various scales.

Although all hypotheses were supported to some extent by statistically significant differences between groups, many of these differences were so small as to be of no practical significance. There are several possible reasons for the small differences found. First, of the 100 pairs of delinquents and their nondelinquent siblings which met the criteria for inclusion in the sample, only thirty-three pairs eventually completed both the MMPI and CPI. In the other cases, either the parents, the delinquent or the nondelinquent sibling refused to cooperate. Second, there is a strong possibility that some of the nondelinquents had actually committed delinquencies as serious as their delinquent siblings but simply had not been apprehended.

Although the group differences were generally small in both number and size, objectively measured differences in personality adjustment have been demonstrated between delinquents and their nondelinquent siblings. Such differences support the action of psychological factors in the causation of delinquency and have important implications for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of delinquency. There is also the implication that the mixed delinquent is more apt to come from a home where the psychological climate is unhealthy than is the social delinquent and that, therefore, social delinquents might respond best to sociologically oriented techniques whereas mixed delinquents might respond best to psychotherapy.



P 694 Small groups in British youth work.

PERSONNEL: Leslie Button.

INSTITUTIONS: University College of Swansea, Department of Education and Science, Wales.  
DATES: Began April, 1966. Estimated completion 1970.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Leslie Button, Department of Education, University College of Swansea, Swansea, Wales.

SUMMARY: With the help and cooperation of a number of professional youth workers, a study of the natural substructuring of youth groups has been undertaken. Methods of establishing contrived groups and their structure will also be studied. Inferences of this study will be used to aid the groups and adult leadership will be offered to the groups.

P 695 A study of the causes of crime in the community and recommendations for its prevention.

PERSONNEL: Arnold N. Enker; Calvin Hawkinson; Allan C. Hubanks; Robert Koernig; C. Paul Jones; John T. McDonough; Eugene Minenko; Cecil Newman; Robert Press; Alvin J. Remmenga; George M. Scott; Rolf Stageberg; Arthur Stillman; Dorothy Watson.

INSTITUTIONS: American Trial Lawyers Association, Criminal Law Section.

DATES: Began December, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Ronald I. Meshbecher, 1616 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: The Crime Study Committee of the Criminal Law Section of the American Trial Lawyers Association intends to hold public hearings in Minneapolis and other key American cities for the purpose of inviting interested parties to appear and contribute information and advice upon the subject matter. Emphasis will be placed upon the treatment afforded juveniles upon arrest, the local practice concerning bail or release without bail, the relationship between the use of alcohol and narcotics and the crime rate. Other aspects of the problem that are deemed appropriate will be investigated.

P 696 The Rutgers Educational Achievement Program.

PERSONNEL: Laurence Hopp; Muriel Flynn; Louis E. Rath; Herbert Gerjouy; Leopold Walder; Stanley Soles; Sol Gordon.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Rutgers, The State University, Graduate School of Education.  
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Laurence Hopp, Director, Rutgers Educational Achievement Program, Graduate School of Education, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

SUMMARY: The Rutgers Educational Achievement Program is designed to help educationally disadvantaged children achieve social, emotional and educational successes ordinarily not within their level of expectation. It will demonstrate ways and means in which home, school and community may cooperate to deal more effectively with children who are potential juvenile delinquents. It will operate within the context of four dove-tailing educational theories:

- (1) identifying and meeting the emotional needs of children;
  - (2) teaching for critical thinking;
  - (3) identifying and clarifying values and commitment;
  - (4) the enhancement of self-percept and self-concept.
- These theories lead to a number of new approaches to methods, techniques and materials.

This attack on the problem of disadvantaged youth requires calling upon all community intellectual, vocational, cultural and educational resources. There will be related demonstration, training and experimental programs sponsored and conducted by the university and two local school districts. In addition, many local government, social, civic and community agencies, are reviewing their own positions and roles. In a sense, then, the project will be working in the midst of, and toward a readjustment of the local culture. It is hoped that the project will demonstrate practices readily transferable back to the schools, agencies, community and home.

P 697 Matsqui Institution.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Matsqui Institution, British Columbia, Canada.

DATES: Began March, 1966. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: J. Moloney, Warden, Matsqui Institution, Box 2500, Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada.

SUMMARY: The Matsqui Institution is a Canadian Penitentiary planned to accommodate approxi-

mately 300 male and 150 female addicts. It is a specialized institution in that its population will be limited to narcotic addicts who have been sentenced by the courts to imprisonment for terms of two years or more. It will have an intensive training program and it is hoped that the normal method of release from the institution will be through parole under intensive supervision. Provision has been made for an inmate-staff ratio of approximately 1.33 to 1 with a high proportion of professional and semi-professional staff. The first inmates were received March 1, 1966.

P 698 Personality factors in rule-breaking among students.

PERSONNEL: G. M. Stephenson.  
INSTITUTIONS: University of Keele, England.  
DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. G. M. Stephenson, Department of Psychology, The University, Keele, Staffs, England.

SUMMARY: The aim of the project is to test various criminological hypotheses in relation to rule-breaking by students in a fully-residential university. We have evidence now that extraversion (as measured by the EPI) is highly and positively related to rule-breaking by students. An ongoing study into verbal conditioning is yielding positive results, i. e., rule-breakers are less conditionable.

P 699 A study of youthful offenders.

PERSONNEL: Brendan A. Maher; Stanton Wheeler; Martha Kant.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; University of Wisconsin; Russell Sage Foundation; Harvard University.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Brendan A. Maher, Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: This project examines the impact on youthful offenders of their period of incarceration in youth institutions. Offenders between the ages of fourteen to sixteen, who are serving their first term in a youth institution, are interviewed at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of their period of incarceration. They are then interviewed a fourth and final time after they have been

out on release approximately three months. The study is designed to examine:  
(1) the inmate's feelings about his commitment, about institutional life and about his return to the community;  
(2) how these feelings change during the course of his confinement.

P 700 Training and research for the control of deviant behavior.

PERSONNEL: John M. Hunger; Albert D. Hamann; Clarke Lovrien; Robert G. Owens.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; University of Wisconsin.  
DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion July, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Albert D. Hamann, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin Extension, 432 N. Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

SUMMARY: There is a desire by personnel in law enforcement to become better informed and better qualified to meet the challenges of their positions both in their departments and in their communities. This project is dedicated to supplying portions of this desired knowledge. It is concerned with both research and training. The research facet of the project will sample and study various socioeconomic groups, both juvenile and adult, in an effort to enhance police-public relations and gain greater support for police effort. The training facet of the project is designed to help the law enforcement executive understand his position as an administrator better; to enable the supervisor to provide the needed leadership in his department; and to train the specialist, particularly the training officer, to organize, administer, prepare, present and evaluate his training programs better.

P 701 Project to develop curriculum for a training program to improve police-community relations in urban areas.

PERSONNEL: Paul D. Lipsitt; Kenneth D. Benne; John H. Cartwright.  
INSTITUTIONS: Boston University, Training Center in Youth Development; Boston University, Law-Medicine Institute; Boston University, Human Relations Center; Boston Police Department; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

DATES: Began February, 1966. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Paul D. Lipsitt, Law-Medicine Institute, 141 Bay State Road, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUMMARY: There is a need for an expansion of knowledge and skills on the part of both police and citizens in dealing with their mutual concerns. Thus, police and responsible community representatives of the target area will meet in small face to face groups with trained leaders to gain an objective perspective on the real and perceived role of the police within the community. The issues presented from such direct confrontation will be examined and assessed for their potential usefulness, importance and relevance in police training. The focus of the project will be on training methods as well as on the development of curriculum materials. The materials to be developed will provide techniques and models appropriate for training programs in Boston as well as other urban areas.

P 702 Group counseling of students exhibiting problem behavior in school.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Emery Unified School District, Emery High School, Emeryville, California.  
DATES: Began September, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Sonia Anderson, 946 Oxford, Berkeley, California.

SUMMARY: During the school year 1964-1965, an experiment was conducted in leaderless group counseling of juvenile delinquents and juvenile delinquency-prone students at Emery High School, Emeryville, California. The purpose of this program was to allow students to discuss their problems freely, in a permissive atmosphere, with others who might find themselves in a similar situation. It was hoped that they would thus be able to find alternate behavior patterns to the ones that were getting them into difficulty.

Students taking part in these sessions included:

- (1) all those on probation and parole;
  - (2) all those who attempted suicide;
  - (3) constant truants;
  - (4) persistent trouble makers;
  - (5) those who expressed a desire to discuss serious personal problems.
- Individual groups were limited to ten members.

A comparison of the number of absences, tardies and referrals for discipline, between the first semester and the second semester, revealed a decided improvement. Out of the entire group only two students had discipline referrals in the second semester, there was an average drop of nine days per student in the number of absences and an average decrease of eight tardies per student. Two of the students received the same grades each semester, half of the remainder of the students improved their grades in the second semester, half got poorer grades.

The experiment is being continued during the school year 1965-1966 and will also be repeated in the next school year 1966-1967.

P 703 A sociological study of the administration of criminal law.

PERSONNEL: Jerome H. Skolnick; Forrest D. Dill; Richard Woodworth.

INSTITUTIONS: Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law; Social Science Research Council; University of California, Center for the Study of Law and Society, Berkeley, California.

DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Jerome H. Skolnick, Assistant Research Sociologist, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720.

SUMMARY: This is a study of the administration of criminal justice, mainly in one Western community. The principal issue of the project is the question of how values and institutional arrangements in the administration of criminal justice impede or contribute to the rule of law. Begun as a study of the plea of guilty, it has so far concentrated upon police, although field research has also been completed on the prosecutor, the public defender and bail bondsmen. The police study is a participant-observational analysis of a large metropolitan police department particularly aimed at understanding how values of the police as an institution, shape "discretionary judgments" so that these come to develop as authoritative norms. Further research is contemplated on private defense attorneys, to compare the nature of their activities with those of the public defender.

P 704 Attempted suicide in adolescents.

PERSONNEL: Joseph D. Teicher; Jerry Jacobs.  
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; University of Southern California, Department of Psychiatry; Los Angeles County General Hospital.

DATES: Began June, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Joseph D. Teicher, M. D., University of Southern California, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, 1934 Hospital Place, Los Angeles, California, 90033.

SUMMARY: The present study's aim is the development of hypotheses concerning the etiology of adolescent suicide attempts which can be tested by further controlled research. The study sample is limited to adolescents, fourteen to eighteen years of age, who are hospitalized at Los Angeles County General Hospital because of a suicide attempt. Depth interviews of the adolescent and his parents are conducted with standardized instruments including a battery of psychological tests. The study is multidisciplinary: psychiatry, sociology, psychology and medicine are represented, which permits a very extensive set of factors to be investigated in considerable depth. The data we are obtaining will be compared with data on a sample of matched non-help seeking adolescents. The life history of the adolescent is conceived as having five major vectors--physiological, psychological, family, career and peer relationships.

Tentative findings are as follows. The adolescent attempting suicide usually ingests pills, is a female most frequently sixteen years of age, is from a home perceived as unhappy, broken in eighty percent of the cases and with a stepfather in seventy percent of the cases. Most are in the lower socio-economic group, concerned about the lack of money and the expense they represent to their parents. Eighty percent are members of fundamentalist sects or religions. All are from families who have changed residences often, making it difficult to establish meaningful social relationships. Most have experienced a series of traumatic events, i. e. being moved from one family to the next, divorce of parents, disapproval of stepparents, witnessing rape of mother, being molested or raped by stepfather, the loss of either parent, etc. The stepparents are hated and the real parent, usually a deserting father, is loved. In half the cases the mother has been married three or four times. In almost all, there is a reciprocal lack of affect between parents and adolescent.

All the youths feel unloved, mistrusted and misunderstood. Half exhibited homicidal tendencies, i. e. throwing a flat iron at mother,

locking stepmother in the closet. One of the most tormenting problems to the youth is her perception of the parents as "constantly nagging." Some describe the suicidal attempt as taking pills to get "rest." Most youths indicate a lack of social constraint; they have more autonomy than they care to have and this is accurately perceived as parental disinterest. There is an unusual degree of psychosomatic illness in the parents and in the youth, usually increased prior to the suicide attempt.

Reasons offered for the suicide attempt are basically types of explanation.

- (1) Altruistic: "I will cease to cause others trouble."
  - (2) Egoistic: "I will put an end to my problems."
  - (3) Anomie: "I want to end the unbearable feeling of indifference to life."
  - (4) Vengeful: "I blame, shame and accuse you."
- It is only in the total biography of the youth that the precipitating event leading to a suicidal attempt can be understood.

There is a long standing biography of difficulties between adolescent and parents, an escalation period usually five years before the suicidal attempt which coincides with the onset of adolescence, and a romance with a boy friend in an effort to establish a primary, close relationship. The life process of the adolescent attempter is one of progressive alienation and isolation. With the rupture of the romance, the stage is set for a suicide attempt; a decision arrived at by rational, conscious deliberations. The suicide attempt is the "only way left" to solve the chronic problem of living.

P 705 Vocational rehabilitation of federal offenders.

PERSONNEL: Percy B. Bell; Marilyn Matthews; Claude C. Pangborn.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Bureau of Prisons; U. S. Courts; U. S. Board of Parole; U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.  
DATES: Began April 1, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Percy B. Bell, 600 Orpheum Building, Seattle, Washington, 98101

SUMMARY: The purpose of this nationwide collaborative research and demonstration field experiment is to assess the effectiveness of "intensive" versus "current" rehabilitation services provided to federal offenders at various stages of the correctional process.



The program will coordinate and direct the research activities of eight regional projects according to a factorial experimental design. One project has been undertaken in each of the following cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, Springfield, Seattle and Tampa. Each project will receive a separate grant from The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. Each project will operate under the auspices of its local State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency with the collaboration of other federal and state agencies.

Intensive rehabilitation services to be extended to the randomly selected demonstration group will include the assignment of a reduced caseload to a special counselor. The counselor will coordinate the training, medical treatment, economic support, job placement and other services for the offender and provide needed counseling. The counselor will also make a follow-up investigation of all cases. Randomly selected control groups will receive whatever service would be normally available to them. A special feature of the program is that cases may qualify for service on the basis of social as well as physical and mental handicaps. Cases will be picked up for monitoring at the various stages of the correctional process: during incarceration, at time of sentence, sixty days following sentence. Criteria for the evaluation of effectiveness will include: re-commitment to institutions, economic independence, social participation in community activities, personal attitudes. Progress and final reports will be issued with recommendations for possible changes in public laws, rehabilitation policies and operating procedures.

P 706 Specialized training in juvenile delinquency problems for police personnel.

PERSONNEL: Leonard M. McNutt;  
Charles J. Woodworth.

INSTITUTIONS: Dade County Sheriff's Office, Florida; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion August, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Leonard M. McNutt, Dade County Sheriff's Office, 1320 N. W. 14 Street, Miami, Florida, 33125.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to unify the police jurisdictions of Dade County, Florida, in the common goal of combating juvenile delinquency. Specific goals of the project include:

(1) increasing the coordination and cooperation of the police departments of Dade County in

handling juvenile offenders;  
(2) improving the quality and efficiency of police work with juveniles;  
(3) moving toward uniformity of attitude and approach in juvenile work;  
(4) increasing police understanding of and relations with youths of minority groups;  
(5) improving the coordination of police and the juvenile court;  
(6) promoting the development of a county wide Juvenile Index File.

Curriculum materials have been developed for a twenty-four hour in-service training program for some 2,000 police officers of Dade County. Major areas of this course are:

(1) general aspects of delinquency and adolescence;  
(2) legal aspects of police operations;  
(3) police functions in juvenile cases;  
(4) operations of special juvenile units;  
(5) police work with minority groups;  
(6) the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

The officers participating in this training project will be evaluated in three areas:

(1) knowledge of course content;  
(2) change in attitude toward working with juveniles;  
(3) change in practices in juvenile cases.

P 707 Survey of the influence of alcoholic beverages on delinquent youth.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Ohio Youth Commission; Department of Liquor Control, Data Processing Section; Ohio Parent Teachers' Association; Governor's Action Committee on Teen-Age Drinking, Ohio.

DATES: Project received at ICCD March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Daniel W. Johnson, Chairman, Ohio Youth Commission, 2280 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, 43223.

SUMMARY: Four Ohio counties were selected to serve as test areas for this survey of the influence of alcoholic beverages on the behavior of delinquent youth. One county was basically rural with some light industry, one county was in Appalachia, two were urban counties with more than 400,000 population. The juvenile court judge in each county agreed to participate in the survey.

A report was requested on all cases involving juvenile delinquents heard during March, 1965, excluding cases of dependency, neglect and traffic violations. A total of 355 cases

were reported. Ninety-six of these cases involved drinking at the time of the violation. The data was broken down by age, sex and race and it was found that:

- (1) over sixty-eight percent of the delinquency violations in which drinking was detected were committed by sixteen and seventeen year olds;
- (2) over eighty-two percent of the incidents involved males;
- (3) over ninety-four percent involved members of the white race;
- (4) most girls who were drinking at the time of the violation for which they were apprehended, were drinking in someone's home or car, as part of a social relationship and probably as a prelude to sexual activity;
- (5) most of the boys' drinking was of a more clandestine nature;
- (6) twenty-five percent of the offenses committed while drinking were major offenses;
- (7) drinking was involved in twenty-seven percent of the total number of cases reported.

P 708 The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice.

PERSONNEL: Norval Morris; Hans W. Mattick; Hans Zeisel; Harry Kalven, Jr. Edmund W. Kitch; Max Rheinstein.

INSTITUTIONS: University of Chicago, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice; Ford Foundation.

DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Norval Morris, Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, 1111 E. 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice has both a research and a training function. Its primary aims are to conduct research on problems of the criminal law and its administration, including the disposition and treatment of convicted offenders and to give specialized education in the criminal law field at the graduate level, including training in the techniques of social science research appropriate to the field. It is hoped that the Center will thus make two contributions. First, through its research activities, it will enlarge the knowledge of criminal behavior and of procedures and sanctions for dealing with it. Secondly, through its training program, it will give impetus and direction to the work of young scholars.

The present research ideas being discussed at the Center fall under five broad headings: (1) the fairness and effectiveness of criminal justice administration;

- (2) the treatment of criminal and delinquent offenders;
- (3) delinquency studies and the juvenile court;
- (4) the effects of sanctions;
- (5) surveys of existing information and methods of research.

A seminar on research methodology is planned which will blend research and training. The seminar will be available to young law teachers and legal scholars and to students in the University of Chicago Law School particularly interested in this topic. An internship program in which each fellow will be substantially committed to a particular research project of the Center while still involved in the total program of the Center will be established. It is also expected that the Center will publish a series of books and definitive monographs and will attract established scholars who will spend an academic year in residence.

Short summaries of some of the research projects of the Center may be found in ICCD projects numbered P 531, P 532, P 533 and P 534.

P 709 The design of an observation instrument for diagnostic differentiation of children placed in residential care.

PERSONNEL: A. W. Vermeul-van Mullen; L. F. Moens.

INSTITUTIONS: Netherlands Ministry of Justice, Department of Child Protection; University of Amsterdam, Instituut voor toegepast sociaal psychologische agologisch (Intagon). DATES: Began May, 1965. Estimated completion May, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mrs. Drs. A. W. Vermeul-van Mullem, Burg. Tomckensweg 9, Patesswolde (Diente), Holland.

SUMMARY: An observation instrument which will contribute to the diagnostic differentiation of children, is being designed and tested. It will be based on Stott and Sykes' Guide for the Child in Residential Care, and will be constructed to be used by group leaders of observation homes administered by the Netherlands Department of Child Protection. A preliminary form of the instrument will be used to gather data on approximately 200 boys of all types and degrees of maladjustment, who

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are now resident in observation homes. A factor analysis will be carried out and the instrument will be adapted to the results of the factor analysis. Predictions based on the adapted instrument will be checked to ascertain the diagnostic value of the adapted instrument.

P 710 Demonstration youth counseling project.

PERSONNEL: Howard L. Kitchner; Gary McCune; Henry B. Adams; Edith Jean Cooper.  
INSTITUTIONS: Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.  
DATES: Began August, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Gladys V. Bowman, Warden, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

SUMMARY: Forty-six women reformatory inmates, aged eighteen to twenty-five, were assigned to participate in a special residential program conducted by sub-professionals under the guidance of the research staff. The program consisted of individual counseling, group therapy, casework with the subject's family and supervised recreation. The Interpersonal Check List--Leary and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory were administered initially and six months later. Those inmates participating in the special program showed significant personality changes in the direction rated as desirable by thirty-four experienced staff members.

P 711 Vocational rehabilitation services in a state reformatory.

PERSONNEL:  
INSTITUTIONS: Oklahoma State Reformatory; Oklahoma Vocational Rehabilitation Division; U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.  
DATES: Began December 1, 1962. Completed November 30, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Harold D. Viaille, 307 Will Rogers Memorial Building, State Capitol Complex, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73105.

SUMMARY: The hypothesis of this project is that a closely integrated program of institutional and vocational rehabilitation services will result in the return of individuals to useful citizenship. The subjects of the study are a selected group of inmates in a state reformatory. The method involves inten-

sive treatment of the inmates both in the institution and after their release. A follow-up study will determine the effects of the treatment.

P 712 Vocational rehabilitation services in a state penitentiary.

PERSONNEL:  
INSTITUTIONS: Oklahoma State Penitentiary; Oklahoma Vocational Rehabilitation Division; U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.  
DATES: Began January 1, 1964. Estimated completion February 28, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Harold D. Viaille, 307 Will Rogers Memorial Building, State Capitol Complex, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73105.

SUMMARY: A select group of inmates of a state penitentiary system are being used as subjects to determine the effect of intensive institutional and vocational rehabilitation services. Psychiatric consultation and the services of psychologists, vocational rehabilitation counselors and vocational trainers are being used.

P 713 Analysis of the demonstration phase of ERIS (Early Release - Intensive Supervision).

PERSONNEL: M. M. Anderson; Lloyd Mixdorf; Eugene M. Pankratz; Lawrence G. Czerwinski; J. W. Jones-Robinson; Durwood L. Egan; Dean V. Babst; George F. Roth.  
INSTITUTIONS: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Wisconsin School for Boys, Reception Center; Wisconsin Probation and Parole Services.  
DATES: Began June, 1965. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Morline M. Anderson, Assistant Director, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The 126 percent increase in new admissions between 1959 and 1964 to the Wisconsin schools for boys, coupled with the fact that in May of 1964 these institutions were seventeen percent over capacity, provide a poignant example of the increasingly crowded conditions at Wisconsin's juvenile institutions. In July of 1963 the Division of Corrections initiated a pilot program, ERIS (Early Release-Intensive Supervision),

designed to help alleviate the over-crowded conditions, as well as develop intensive field supervision techniques.

Under the ERIS program, boys committed for the first time from Milwaukee County are screened by the Social Service and Clinical staff at the Reception Center of Wisconsin School for Boys. Although selection criteria have been flexible, the boys' ability to relate to adults and his parents willingness to cooperate have emerged as basic guidelines in the screening process. Based on these and other judgments, certain cases are referred to the field agent who further checks out the home and community. A week or two after arrival at the Reception Center, the boys chosen for ERIS are released for intensive community supervision. Supervision provided by the special ERIS agents includes frequent personal contact with the client, as well as contacts with the family, schools, police and other community resources. (In one case, used in a pre-test, the agent made a total of twenty-one contacts in the first month.) Although the agents' case loads have arbitrarily been set at fifteen to twenty cases, the agents handle only as many cases as they can supervise on an intensive basis.

The first objective of the program is to alleviate, in some small way, the pressure on educational and clinical programs at Wisconsin schools for boys by releasing boys directly from the Reception Center for intensive supervision in their homes. Secondly, it was hoped that the aftercare return rate of boys released to ERIS would be lower than normal (even if the rates were the same, the program would still be helpful.) Thirdly, experimentation with intensive supervision of juveniles might lead to the development of better methods of handling all clients as well as to new administrative techniques which could be used by the Division of Corrections. Finally, it was hoped that there would be a substantial saving of funds by substituting intensive field supervision for costly institutionalization.

This study is an analysis of the demonstration phase of ERIS and a comparative study of the group in the ERIS program with a sample made up of fifty boys who were randomly selected from all first releases to Milwaukee County from the Wisconsin School for Boys in the first five months of 1964. The 1964 sample were followed for a one year period. The comparison shows that thirty-one percent of the ERIS boys were discharged and forty percent returned, compared with ten percent discharged and sixty-six percent returned for the 1964 sample. Behind this lower return rate, and in partial explanation of it, was the finding that the institutional screening process had successfully selected boys

for ERIS who displayed markedly different and more favorable attributes. It was also found that the ERIS group tended to be slightly older and more intelligent, with sixty-one percent having completed one or more years of high school compared with thirty-six percent in the 1964 sample. They also came from more cohesive and integrated families as is evident in the fact that seventy-two percent returned home to live with both parents after release from the institution, compared with fifty-three percent for the 1964 sample. The families of the ERIS group also tended to be less mobile and of a higher socio-economic level than was the case for the 1964 sample.

The fact that the ERIS boys tended to be more mature and less hostile was reflected in their social characteristics. For instance, the ERIS group demonstrated a greater acceptance of adults and a lesser identification with delinquent peers. They were also found to have less extensive previous records, with sixty-seven percent having fewer than five court and probation department appearances, compared with thirty-six percent for the 1964 sample. Further, the ERIS boys were committed for less serious offenses; almost half were institutionalized for habitual truancy.

While success of the selection process supports the rationale behind early release, it does not fully explain the lower return rate of the ERIS group. Additional reasons for the better aftercare adjustment of the ERIS group can be attributed to the nature of intensive supervision.

The boys who participated in the ERIS program were released to special agents for intensive field supervision. Intensive supervision consisted of an average of five contacts (client centered and collateral) per month compared with an average of two per month for the normal supervision of the 1964 sample. The ERIS agents averaged over eight contacts in the first month, and in later months they maintained an average of nearly four contacts per month. Thus, the ERIS boys were the recipients of a consistently higher level of supervision throughout their aftercare experience. Hidden in the data on the number of contacts per month were factors which further differentiate intensive from normal supervision. For example, most ERIS agent contacts occurred in the field, while the majority of the normal supervision contacts took place in the agent's office. This means that ERIS agents spent far more time working with clients in the context of home and community. Further, it was evident from the cases studied that ERIS agent contacts were of a longer duration as well as being more frequent.



The comparison also reveals that ERIE boys committed fewer and less serious violations while under supervision. Thirty-eight percent of the ERIE boys had no violations while under supervision, compared with sixteen percent of the 1964 sample. Further, only four percent of the ERIE boys were returned because of an offense against person, compared with fourteen percent of the 1964 sample.

The ERIE group also showed relatively more case movement on social and psychological variables. For example, only two percent of the ERIE boys and four percent of the 1964 sample had satisfactory school and/or work adjustments at commitment. However, while on supervision, the percentage with satisfactory adjustments rose to fifty-six percent for the ERIE group and thirty-six percent for the 1964 sample.

It has been fairly well established that for a selected group of boys, the ERIE program has produced satisfactory aftercare results. In addition, the more satisfactory results were accomplished at a lower cost than would have been possible in the normal program. Normally each boy would have spent five months in an institution and seven months under regular aftercare supervision at a cost of about \$2,000. Under the ERIE program each boy spent a maximum of three weeks in the institutions and an average of 8.7 months under intensive aftercare supervision at a total cost of less than \$1,000.

P 714 Revocation or suspension of a professional man's license to practice as a method of punishment.

PERSONNEL: Raymond Screvens;  
Colette Somerhausen-Pelseneer;  
Jacques Raveschot; Guy Houchon;  
Michel Franchimont.

INSTITUTIONS: Séminaire Belge de Défense Sociale; Union Belge et Luxembourgeoise de Droit Pénal.

DATES: Began September 6, 1965. Completed April 7, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Séverin-Carlos Versele, 30 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels 6, Belgium.

SUMMARY: Revocation or suspension of a professional man's license to practice is a penal measure of imprecise dimensions and of disparate methods of application. For this penal measure to be applied logically and fairly, it is necessary to evolve a consistent penal policy, synchronize the various legal texts on the subject and extend its area of application. This project began working toward the above

goal by analyzing anthropological and sociological data on the subject. Emphasis was placed on the needs and the professional rehabilitation of the individual as well as on the protection of society.

P 715 A comparative study of the attitudes of probation officers and of members of probation commissions in Belgium.

PERSONNEL: Séverin-Carlos Versele;  
Colette Somerhausen-Pelseneer;  
Micheline Doppers.

INSTITUTIONS: Free University of Brussels, Institute of Sociology; Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Belgium.

DATES: Began May, 1965. Estimated completion January, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Séverin-Carlos Versele, 30 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels 6, Belgium.

SUMMARY: Modern Belgian probation law embodies a modification of the traditional repressively authoritarian treatment of delinquents. Probation commissions in Belgium usually include magistrates, civil officials and lawyers among their members. Their attitudes may be quite different from those which guide the decision making processes of probation officers. This project will attempt to discover if basic differences, which would affect the way in which probation would be utilized and applied, do exist between the various categories of people charged with the administration of probation. Psychometric and sociometric tests will be used to discover whether the change from repressive to rehabilitative methods has modified the basic attitudes and emotions of probation officers. Their scores on the test instruments will be compared with other groups, such as probation commission members and students of the State Institute of Social Studies.

P 716 Evaluation of the way in which the probation laws of Belgium are applied.

PERSONNEL: Séverin-Carlos Versele;  
Colette Somerhausen-Pelseneer;  
J. Somers-Demanck; C. Legros; B. A. Versele.  
INSTITUTIONS: Free University of Brussels, Institute of Sociology.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Completed April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Judge Séverin-Carlos Versele, 30 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels 6, Belgium.

**SUMMARY:** This project investigates the manner in which Belgian judges have reacted to a new penal measure which permits the judge, at his discretion, to suspend sentence or modify the period or type of punishment, on the understanding that the offender will adhere to certain conditions concerning his way of life.

The first step was to discover what percentage of offenders in each judicial district of Belgium were placed on probation. It was found that, for the first year in which the new measures were applied, the percentage of cases given probation in each district ranged from 0 to 8.46 percent. The mean in the jurisdictions of each of the three courts of appeal was 4.57, 2.64 and .90 percent. Some judicial districts used probation very sparingly. Others placed offenders on probation without having social workers at their disposal to conduct pre-sentence investigations of the behavior or environment of the accused. The second step in the investigation consisted of a study of the first 175 cases entrusted to the Brussels probation commission to discover the type of offense committed and the type of conditions imposed on the probationers. An examination of the case records revealed that forty-nine percent of the offenders placed on probation were accused of crimes against property, thirty-seven percent were accused of sex offenses, nine percent were accused of crimes against the family, four percent of crimes of violence and one percent of other miscellaneous offenses. Psychotherapy was the measure most often imposed as a condition of probation. It was imposed in fifty-nine percent of the cases, a good number of which were cases of alcoholism. Other frequently imposed conditions for probation were:

- (1) regulation of professional activity (twenty-eight percent);
- (2) restrictions on places of residence or frequentation;
- (3) positive or negative provisions concerning leisure time activities (ten percent).

**P 717** A sociological study of members of the legal profession in Belgium.

**PERSONNEL:** Séverin-Carlos Versele;  
Jeannine De Cae.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Free University of Brussels,  
Institute of Sociology.

**DATES:** Began May, 1965. Completed July, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Judge Séverin-Carlos Versele,  
30 Avenue Brugmann, Brussels 6, Belgium.

**SUMMARY:** The hypothesis to be tested during the course of this project was that legal training and the traditions of the legal pro-

fession condition judges to perceive and react to situations in a different manner from that of people of other professions or social groups. Six hundred fifty district attorneys and judges who constitute the twenty-six Tribunals of the First Instance of Belgium were asked to reply to two questionnaires. The first questionnaire evaluated tolerance of ambiguity, the second questionnaire evaluated dogmatism. The results of the questionnaires established the fact that the Belgian legal profession appears very reserved toward any attempt to evaluate the manner in which justice is administered. Replies furnished by the judiciary will be compared with replies of other groups such as public speakers, university professors, churchmen, free thinkers and offenders.

**P 718** Correctional methods and the social structure of penal institutions.

**PERSONNEL:** Guy Houchon; René Stoquart.

**INSTITUTIONS:** Belgian Ministry of Justice,  
Administration of Correctional Institutions  
and Social Defense; Penal Orientation Center,  
Belgium; University of Liège, School of  
Criminology.

**DATES:** Began October, 1965. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Guy Houchon, School of  
Criminology, University of Liège, Liège,  
Belgium.

**SUMMARY:** In 1963 the Penal Orientation Center was established in Belgium (ICCD Project #1874) to study and rehabilitate prisoners who are difficult to classify or treat because of special behavior, character or mental problems. An investigation of the social structure of other penal institutions was undertaken by the staff of the Penal Orientation Center so that the choice of a treatment locus and the prognosis of the treatment could be more accurately decided upon. Various American, English and Scandinavian theories of the sociology of correction have also been studied. A pilot study of treatment research has been established with 100 inmates at a small correctional unit at Nivelles. The first part of the study has concentrated on a definition of the role of research workers in an institution, a delineation of the observational process and recruitment of a panel of officers and inmates.

Current Projects P 719 - P 723

P 719 Elements that influence the pre-sentence investigation in juvenile court cases.

PERSONNEL: Michelle Gehain-Schyns.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Belgium.

DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31 Avenue Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: The effect that working conditions, administrative regulations and personal psychological traits have on probation officers' reports of pre-sentence investigations in juvenile court cases is being investigated. The role these extraneous elements play in influencing the report of environmental and family conditions will be studied.

P 720 Crimes against property committed by juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Paul Lesire.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Belgium.

DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31 Avenue Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: An analysis of the records of seventy cases has been undertaken to discover the social and personal variables which seem to predispose a minor to theft. The necessity for early intervention in the lives of these children and effective preventive action is obvious.

P 721 Evaluation of the prognosis for resocialization of a group of juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Bernadette Mathieu-Demay.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Belgium.

DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31 Avenue Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: On the basis of a study of female juvenile delinquents who were institutionalized

by order of a juvenile court judge, diagnostic and prognostic criteria were selected that could indicate which treatment methods would be most effective in the resocialization of the individual delinquent.

P 722 The effect of the initial contact with the police or child protection worker on families who may be deprived of their parental rights.

PERSONNEL: Françoise Thomas.

INSTITUTIONS: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, Belgium.

DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Institut d'Études Sociales de l'État, 31 Avenue Reine Astrid, Mons, Belgium.

SUMMARY: Before coming into contact with the courts, multi-problem families have often been in contact with the police, the constabulary or with social workers. This project has tried to discover what effect these initial contacts had upon the development of the family and upon the re-education of the family.

P 723 Evaluation of "De Corridor" Penitentiary Training Camp. Zeeland (N.B.).

PERSONNEL: Dr. W. H. Nagel;

M. C. S. Alexander de Jager;

H. P. G. M. Caminada; F. Th. Boerwinkel.

INSTITUTIONS: The Netherlands Ministry of Justice; The Hague Institute of Penal Law and Criminology, Leiden.

DATES: Began March, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Dr. W. H. Nagel, Strafrechtelijk en Criminologisch Instituut, Rapenburg 38, Leiden, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: The Penitentiary Training Camp "De Corridor" treats short term prisoners sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The task of this project will be an evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment given. For this purpose, a study of the criteria for selection for admission to "De Corridor" has been undertaken. Matched control groups will be chosen, followed-up and compared for the evaluative study.

P 724 A study of the effects of sentencing in serious traffic offenses.

PERSONNEL: T. C. Willett; M. Shephard; A. N. Skrimshire.

INSTITUTIONS: Great Britain Home Office; University of Reading; The Magistrate's Association.

DATES: Began September, 1964. Estimated completion December, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. T. C. Willett, Department of Sociology, University of Reading, Reading, England.

SUMMARY: The project will examine the effects of the sentences imposed on 150 traffic offenders convicted of serious traffic offenses in each of three different geographical areas of England. In particular, the effect of disqualification (revocation of driver's license) will be studied. Offenders will be interviewed two to four weeks after conviction and again about six weeks later. In the follow-up interview the Cattell 16 PF personality inventory will be administered and the results will be compared with those obtained from giving the inventory to an equal number of license holders without convictions in each geographical area. Special attention will be paid to whether or not offenders actually obey the orders disqualifying them from driving. Sixteen hypotheses will be tested, e. g. that these offenders are without convictions for non-motoring crime; that they are mostly from non-manual occupational groups; that personality pathology is not found; that these offenders do not see themselves as criminals nor are they so regarded by others with whom they come into contact; that there is an optimum period of disqualification after which offenders succumb to the temptation to drive.

P 725 Youth leadership training project.

PERSONNEL: Mario D'Angeli; Seaton Manning; Orville Luster; Lester Tarnopol.

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Youth for Service Agency, San Francisco, California; Institute for Social Science Research; San Francisco State College; Frederic Burk Foundation for Education.

DATES: Began February 1, 1966. Estimated completion January 31, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Mario D'Angeli, Social Welfare Department, San Francisco State College, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SUMMARY: This two-year training project will train twenty youth leaders of inner-city

juvenile gangs to become street workers and train them to occupy staff roles in a variety of new public agency programs. The trainees will be attached to a delinquency prevention agency in San Francisco called Youth for Service and educated to become street-workers in a program designed to train gang boys to participate with public agency officials in developing and executing projects that might better meet the needs of slum youth. These gang leaders would also be trained to staff the projects developed under this new program, and the Youth for Service staff will be trained to help supervise their field experiences.

If the projects developed in conjunction with the public agencies prove successful, it is hoped that new civil service and private sector jobs can be created for the trainees and those who follow in their footsteps at the end of the project. Curriculum materials will also be developed, tested and evaluated. A research team will describe and evaluate the training and community development dimensions of the project.

P 726 The interrelationship of variables among juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Harold C. Nielson; Richard C. Sowles. INSTITUTIONS: Utah State Industrial School; U. S. Veterans Hospital, Sepulvida, California.

DATES: Project received at ICCD April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Richard C. Sowles, Ph. D., Psychologist, Utah State Industrial School, Box 41, Ogden, Utah.

SUMMARY: In this project, data was used in an effort to examine the interrelationship among a large number of variables for a group of institutionalized, delinquent adolescents. Biographical, experimental and psychological data were gathered from a sample of 408 male (N=209) and female (N=109) students at the Utah State Industrial School. These data were then analyzed by means of a factor analysis which provided a principal component solution with varimax rotation. Eight analyses were conducted, four each for the boys and the girls, utilizing different combinations of the seventy items which had been selected. The first two analyses included all seventy variables. The next two analyses excluded all variables except background and experimental variables. The third set of analyses included personality trait ratings, offenses and IQ, while the final analysis involved only personality ratings and IQ. The results were then organized into eight correlation matrices with the factor loadings inserted



into the primary diagonal of each matrix. The findings were then presented and discussed for each of the eight factor analyses.

The main conclusions from this research were as follows.

- (1) Analysis of interrelationship among variables drawn from the sample studied provided a more complex "picture" of the institutionalized delinquent boys and girls population studied than had been accomplished in earlier studies of delinquency.
- (2) More comprehensive understanding is accomplished when the interrelationships among quite different types of traits is undertaken rather than restricting the analysis to a unitary dimension of traits such as "Behavioral Symptoms" or "Test Scores." Thus, different aspects of the subject's background were related to different sets of personality traits and/or experimental events. Any "causal" theory must take into account a wide variety of information of many different types. Future studies of this type are now possible as a result of the development of computers and procedures for multivariate analysis.
- (3) Sex differences were present. The analysis of the data for the boys resulted in six main factors identified as anti-social, disturbed, social instability and deprivation, delinquent experience, ethnic-cultural background and offenses. On the other hand, the six main factors for the girls were identified as personal impoverishment, internalized rejection, anti-social self-indulgence, offenses, ethnic-cultural background and rejection and loss.
- (4) No relationship was found between any personality trait or configuration and offense variables. However, certain types of external circumstances appear related to broad types of offense behavior, those of theft or ungovernability.
- (5) Personality configuration did not appear related to diagnostic categories when arranged in a quasi-linear manner from normal to severe impairment.
- (6) Environmental characteristics appear to merit at least equal, if not more, attention than personality variables.

P 727 A study of the social milieu of the greater Charleston area.

PERSONNEL: Gordon S. Jaeck;  
Richard C. Ericson; Robert A. Anglin.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Charleston Youth Community, Inc.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Gordon S. Jaeck,  
Charleston Youth Community, Inc.  
No. 8 Terminal Building, Eighth Floor,  
Charleston, West Virginia.

SUMMARY: This project will study the social milieu in which the children and youth of the greater Charleston area live and grow. All existent studies of the community, particularly those relating to services to children and youth, will be examined. This study will also undertake to examine the major social institutions and agencies in the area, including the schools, courts, informal children's and youth groups, police and private welfare agencies, in order to correlate inadequacies and gaps in community services with social pathology, including juvenile delinquency, youth crime and school drop-outs. Recreational and job opportunities for youth and adults also will be studied and related to youth attitudes and behaviors in the areas studied. Ecological analyses, relating the findings about the community and about the social pathology of its children and youth, will follow. Finally, hypotheses will be developed regarding the patterns of social forces and structures which lead to social pathology in this community and proposals will be made for suitable community intervention.

P 728 Premarital sex attitudes, values and behavior patterns in Minnesota.

PERSONNEL: Floyd M. Martinson;  
James K. Merrill.  
INSTITUTIONS: Gustavus Adolphus College,  
St. Peter, Minnesota; Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota.  
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Floyd M. Martinson,  
Professor of Sociology,  
Gustavus Adolphus College,  
St. Peter, Minnesota.

SUMMARY: This is a study of the attitudes, values and behavior patterns of a group of youths and adults in regard to premarital sex. It includes an investigation of weaknesses and strengths, in the communities of the state, relevant to the implementation of programs designed to reduce the incidence of illegitimate births. Field work involves: (1) visits to four communities in Minnesota to observe community life and to interview youth and adults; (2) interviews with unwed mothers coming to Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota during 1965, some of whom are adjudicated delinquents;

(3) analysis of dating histories of several hundred recent high school graduates. The "staff" includes sixteen junior sociology majors and the social work staff of the Unwed Mother Unit, Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota.

P 729 Crime and the American Negro.

PERSONNEL: Leonard D. Savitz.  
INSTITUTIONS: Temple University.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Leonard D. Savitz, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19122.

SUMMARY: The aim of this study is to gather, collate and analyze the relevant material which has been produced, particularly since 1900, on Negro criminality in the United States. This totals about 650 items, the bulk of which are peripheral, superficial or highly or completely speculative. When governmental statistics and individual research projects on differentials are examined, despite their manifold limitations, they tend to support the belief in excessive Negro criminality. The enormous range of factors offered to explain this phenomenon include differential administration of justice (an extensive area of analysis), biological factors, psychological and sociological elements. This project will attempt to determine what we actually know about the criminality of the American Negro. Two major problems will be tackled.  
(1) Do Negroes commit a disproportionate amount of criminality?  
(2) If they do, what factors are involved in this disproportionate criminality and delinquency?  
An attempt will be made to evaluate existing full scale theoretical models relating to delinquency and crime and determine how adequately they explain Negro criminality.

P 730 A program for the treatment of the defective delinquent.

PERSONNEL: D. L. Callicrate; G. M. Listella; G. S. Smith; Mary Mead; Phyllis Crowell; Loren Pankratz; Charles Farnham; H. Wheeler.  
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Oregon Fairview Home, Salem, Oregon.  
DATES: Began 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. D. L. Callicrate, Oregon Fairview Home, 2250 Strong Road, S. E., Salem, Oregon.

SUMMARY: In August, 1962, a serious outbreak of aggressive behavior occurred in a ward of defective delinquents at Oregon Fairview Home. These patients were being housed together because they were so dangerous to themselves, to the community or to the staff and patients of the institution, that they were a security risk. As a result of the outbreak, it was decided to establish a program of special treatment for these patients. This program was based on educational and psychological principles and was primarily focussed on those behavioral manifestations displayed in the ward which had made the individual delinquent unacceptable in other living situations. Intensive individual treatment was given each delinquent by all levels of staff and patients were given work experience. Eight months later, the program had effected a drastic change in both patients and staff.

The present plans for this project include an expansion of the present therapeutic program and a replication of the program in a larger ward of defective delinquents whose problems are not as severe. It is hoped that this program will help to disperse the present pessimistic atmosphere which surrounds discussion of treatment for those individuals with the double limitations of mental retardation and severe behavioral problems.

P 731 Principles of the law of criminal procedure of Aargau.

PERSONNEL: Karl S. Bader; Beat Brühlmeier.  
INSTITUTIONS: University of Zurich, Faculty of Law and Political Science; University of Zurich, Law Seminar.  
DATES: Began 1963. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Oberrichter Dr. B. Brühlmeier, 5400 Baden, Switzerland.

SUMMARY: The principles of the law of criminal procedure (articles 24-30) of Aargau, Switzerland of November 11, 1958 have been systematically investigated. The principles of due process in criminal procedure are defined and described, particularly in relation to the following:

- (1) state prosecution;
- (2) the obligation to indict and its legal implications;
- (3) the principle of indictment;
- (4) investigation of the material facts;
- (5) evaluation of evidence;
- (6) in dubio pro reo;
- (7) the principles involved in oral proceedings;

- (8) the principles involved in public proceedings;
- (9) the principles involved in summary jurisdiction.

Exceptions to these rules are studied, in particular, the concept of opportunity as an exception to the principle of legality in criminal procedure.

P 732 A demonstration program in the prevention and control of middle and upper income suburban juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Community Development for Youth; Suffolk County Police Department, Juvenile Aid Bureau; Probation Department, Suffolk County; Municipal Courts, Huntington Township; Suffolk County Courts; Student Adjustment Center, Board of Cooperative Education Services, Huntington Township; Family Service League, Inc., Suffolk County.

DATES: Began 1965. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Anthony Romeo, Executive Director, Community Development for Youth, 26 W. Jericho Turnpike, Huntington Station, New York, 11747.

SUMMARY: The general aims of this demonstration program are to attempt to develop procedures for reducing the incidence of delinquent behavior by treating, preventing and controlling the delinquent activities of young people between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, who come from middle and/or high income homes. The specific aims are as follows:

- (1) to test the feasibility of involving middle-class and/or upper-class youth and their parents in a delinquency treatment, prevention and control project which utilizes a modified version of group therapy technique;
- (2) to measure behavioral changes that might occur in the youth and their parents as a result of their participation in the program;
- (3) to record, collect, analyze, evaluate and report information relating to middle and high income suburban juvenile delinquent behavior;
- (4) to utilize statements from the youth as to why they did what they did and to explore what actually are the motivational circumstances for their behavior;
- (5) to identify recurrent patterns of delinquent behavior, since they might be useful in understanding and planning other programs of delinquency treatment, prevention and control by the subject community and other similarly structured communities;
- (6) to establish better and more meaningful communication between those agencies presently dealing with delinquent youth in the community,

- between parents and their adolescent offspring and between these adolescents and the interested agencies in the community;
- (7) to demonstrate that increased youth services result in financial savings to the community by reducing the incidence of delinquent behavior;
- (8) to organize the activities of this project so that it can eventually be supported and operated by the community, following the completion of the demonstration project.

P 733 Multiple Impact Therapy Program: A family focused approach to the diagnosis and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: University of Texas School of Medicine, Division of Child Psychiatry; Nueces County Juvenile Department, Texas; Butt Foundation.

DATES: Began August, 1963. Completed April, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Jere A. Daniel, Chief Probation Officer, Nueces County Juvenile Department, P. O. Box 7276, Corpus Christi, Texas.

SUMMARY: The Multiple Impact Therapy Program began as an expansion of the regular clinic intake procedure at the Division of Child Psychiatry of the University of Texas School of Medicine. It was established to help solve various problems which prevented regular clinic visits by family members of troubled family units. It was felt that although a family might not be able to keep appointments with clinic staff over an extended period of time, the same family unit would be able to organize a two-day visit to the hospital. In the two-day procedure of intense interaction between the primary family unit and a clinical team, the family's own resources could be mobilized toward self-rehabilitation. It was also felt that conventional casework procedures do not reach all the troubled youth of a community, that the key to a child's anti-social behavior lies within the relationships or lack of them maintained in his primary family unit. It was hoped that Multiple Impact Therapy could alter hard core relationship traits which brought some children repeatedly into conflict with society.

Twenty-five families were referred to this project by the Nueces County Juvenile Department over an eighteen month period. These families were each accompanied to the clinic by their juvenile caseworker, who participated in the Multiple Impact Therapy procedure on a more or less staff-trainee basis. The clinic team customarily consisted of a psychol-

ogist, a psychiatrist, a social worker, supervising psychiatrists and the referring probation officer. They were in possession of comprehensive case history information on the nominal patient, his family, his living unit and his social environment. The interviewing procedures used were varied and flexible consisting of an initial team-family conference followed by a series of individual interviews, joint interviews, overlapping interviews, formal and informal team or family conferences. In this way, the treatment team first made some temporary bridges over broken channels of communication and then, by becoming part of the family group for a while, gave the family experience in functioning as a more receptive system.

P 734 Study on judicial removal, discipline and compulsory retirement.

PERSONNEL: William Braithwaite.  
INSTITUTIONS: American Bar Foundation.  
DATES: Began April 1, 1966. Estimated completion April 1, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: William Braithwaite, Research Attorney, American Bar Foundation, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: For the purposes of this project on judicial removal, discipline and compulsory retirement of disabled judges, a definition has been constructed which states that a disabled judge is one who is suffering under a physical or mental disability which is severe enough to affect the performance of his normal judicial duties. The main purposes of the project are:

- (1) to gather "soft" data on the quantitative dimensions of the problem of disabled judges;
- (2) to investigate and appraise the current procedures for removing disabled judges from office;
- (3) to make recommendations for changes if changes are thought necessary.

P 735 Misdemeanant probation referrals in St. Louis County.

PERSONNEL: J. Thomas Daniel; Charles C. Lee; Lucien Zamorski.  
INSTITUTIONS: St. Louis University, School of Social Service; St. Louis County Division of Adult Probation and Parole, Missouri.  
DATES: Began October, 1965. Estimated completion May, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Joan M. Smith, Assistant Dean for Curriculum, St. Louis University, School of Social Service, 3801 W. Pine, St. Louis, Missouri, 63105. and William J. Hennessey, Jr., Director, St. Louis County Division of Adult Probation and Parole, 8008 Carondelet, Clayton, Missouri, 63105.

SUMMARY: This study will attempt to identify, define and describe certain physical and psychosocial characteristics of a population of offenders convicted of misdemeanors, who were referred to the St. Louis County Division of Adult Probation and Parole for pre-sentence evaluation and probation and parole services by the eight Magistrate Courts of St. Louis County during 1964.

The study will be structured to permit the discovery of significant factors bearing on classification and treatment of the offender. Adequacy of agency records and diagnostic procedures may be inferentially tested through the gathering of material for the study. The survey schedule will be broad enough so that collation of data will suggest relations or lack of them among a broad range of legal, physical, psychological, social and prognostic-diagnostic factors which may have theoretical significance.

Summarized, the purposes of the study may be seen as follows:

- (1) to meet the need for basic identifying and descriptive information;
- (2) to identify significant relatable factual data from which sound identification and classification procedures may be developed;
- (3) to permit, through organization of data, the discovery and study of relationships which may exist between misdemeanants as a general class within the correctional spectrum and various social parameters;
- (4) to develop new hypotheses significant in misdemeanor corrections from the findings of this study.

The proposed study will be descriptive-diagnostic in nature. Data collected will include age, sex, race, marital status, social status, family cohesiveness and whether the offense was committed alone. The following hypotheses will be tested:

- (1) no significant discrepancy exists between the original arrest charge and the charge on which the offender is convicted;
- (2) offenders convicted of similar offenses show similar social characteristics;
- (3) offenders are likely to show histories of offenses similar to those for which they are convicted.



Current Projects P 736 - P 738

P 736 The effect of institutional living on the values of mentally handicapped, delinquent, adolescent boys.

PERSONNEL: David E. Lema; John Junkala; William M. Cruickshank.

INSTITUTIONS: Syracuse University; U. S. Office of Education, Cooperative Research Branch.

DATES: Began 1964. Completed August, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: David E. Lema, Division of Special Education, University of the Pacific, School of Education, Stockton, California.

SUMMARY: This study will utilize approximately sixty subjects selected from the populations of two New York State Residential Schools for the Mentally Retarded. The primary research hypothesis is concerned with the relative influence of time-in-residence on selected value-beliefs of institutionalized, mentally handicapped, lower-class, delinquent, adolescent boys of Familial, Cultural-familial or Undifferentiated etiology.

The value-beliefs, as measured by the Gardner-Thompson Scales of Personal and Impersonal Values: ethical, moral and social, of sub-groupings established on time-in-residence, chronological age, institution of residence and race, will be compared. The total sample and sub-groupings will be compared with normative data and results of other studies concerned with adolescents in the general population and confined delinquents in correctional facilities.

P 737 The National Center on Police and Community Relations.

PERSONNEL: Louis A. Radelet; Martin G. Miller. INSTITUTIONS: Field Foundation, Inc., New York; Michigan State University, College of Social Science, School of Police Administration and Public Safety.

DATES: Began August, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Louis A. Radelet, Director, The National Center on Police and Community Relations, Michigan State University, Olds Hall, 403, East Lansing, Michigan.

SUMMARY: The National Center on Police and Community Relations was established to furnish:

- (1) instructional and educational programs;
- (2) action-oriented research projects;
- (3) literature and publications;

(4) direct consultative service to police and other social agencies interested in the administration of criminal justice. It will also offer its services to community organizations.

P 738 Evaluating the impact of volunteer workers in the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; District Court, Probation Department, Juvenile Division, Boulder, Colorado.

DATES: Began February 1, 1966. Estimated completion July, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Ivan H. Scheier, Ph. D., Boulder District Court, Boulder, Colorado, 80301.

SUMMARY: The project aims to demonstrate and evaluate the potential and effectiveness of the use of volunteer personnel in action programs designed for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. This project, which will operate within the structure of the Boulder, Colorado Juvenile Court Probation Department, has broad implications for similar agencies in other parts of the country and especially in small and medium sized cities and the rapidly developing suburban areas. The project will evaluate such areas as volunteer recruitment, participation in group discussion programs and tape-playback discussion sessions held between adolescents and adults, parent groups, police, teachers and other significant forces within the lives of the adolescents. There will be an evaluation of the net effect of volunteer participation in accomplishing program goals as compared with the amount of professional staff time required to support volunteer activities. The project will also evaluate the use of college youth (upperclassmen) as assistant probation officers and the effect which such a program has on the probationers within the program as well as the effect which such a program has on the college youth in orienting them toward a career in the corrections field. The maximum number of channels for effective volunteer contribution to a juvenile court effort, will be developed and evaluated.

P 739 Project designed to develop law school curriculum materials from case histories of youth charged with delinquency before a juvenile court.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Boston College Law School; Boston Juvenile Court; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. DATES: Began January 15, 1966. Estimated completion January 14, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Sanford J. Fox, Boston College Law School, Brighton, Massachusetts, 02135.

SUMMARY: The project is designed to develop curriculum materials from case histories of youth charged with delinquency before a juvenile court who are represented by legal counsel. The histories will be constructed to raise certain basic issues faced by a lawyer, representing such a youth, which requires the lawyer to draw upon both legal and extra-legal sources and skills. In order to obtain the basic material from which these case histories will be constructed, third-year law students at the Boston College Law School will be assigned as legal counsel to juveniles before the Boston Juvenile Court.

The students will conduct a field investigation in each case which will include home visits and inquiries concerning the boy's function in other community settings, such as the school. In addition, each client will be given a complete battery of psychological tests by a psychologist who is a consultant to the project and a neuro-psychiatric examination (including EEG, EKG, radiology and other laboratory tests) by the psychiatric consultant to the project.

A special seminar in which the law students will be enrolled will provide them with background in the legal and psychosocial dimensions of delinquency before they undertake responsibility for a case. Their work in court and their field investigations into the community context of each case will be closely supervised by professional personnel. The students will also participate in the appeal of certain cases so that the case histories can continue a realistic path through the judicial process.

P 740 Survey of correctional programs in the United States.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

DATES: Began February, 1966. Estimated completion September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Frederick Ward, Southern Director, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 530 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.

SUMMARY: This comprehensive analysis of the current status of correctional programs in all fifty states of the United States and Puerto Rico will provide basic data on:

- (1) the volume and rate of cases moving through the correctional process;
- (2) types of dispositions;
- (3) how correctional services are organized in various parts of the country;
- (4) correctional programs and the people who operate the programs;
- (5) costs.

The analysis will also include the views of state correctional administrators and related groups about needs and the means of meeting these in their geographical areas.

Specific subject areas to be studied will include juvenile courts, detention, probation, training schools and aftercare; correctional services for youthful offenders; probation services for adult misdemeanants and felons; adult correctional institutions; adult parole services.

The survey will be based on three sources of information:

- (1) a survey of correctional programs in each of the states;
- (2) group meetings with key correctional leaders in each state;
- (3) information from published reports and special studies.

P 741 A study of the relation of length of time between release and recidivism and home environment.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Center of Penal Law, Criminology and Penology (Centrum voor Strafrechtswetenschap, Criminologie en Penologie), Netherlands; Catholic University of Nijmegen (Katholieke Universiteits te Nijmegen), Netherlands.

DATES: Began January, 1964. Estimated completion June, 1966.

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CORRESPONDENT: Dr. W. H. A. Jonkers,  
Centrum voor Strafrechtswetenschap,  
Criminologie en Penologie,  
Oranjesingel 72, Nijmegen, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: A criminologist, a sociologist and a lawyer will cooperate in the examination of the files of juvenile delinquents conditionally released from Zutphen youth prison in the course of 1955. The object will be to determine the connection, if any, between conditions in the home and the amount of time between release from a correctional institution and a relapse into crime.

P 742 Decision-making in criminal cases involving the insanity defense.

PERSONNEL: Richard Arens; Jackwell Susman.  
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Norman Foundation.  
DATES: Began 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Jackwell Susman,  
President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia, 1730 K Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C., 20006.

SUMMARY: The subject of this research project is the effect of the judge's charge to the jury on the decision making process in criminal cases involving the insanity defense in the District of Columbia. Data was compiled from a content analysis of jury charges to determine the attitudes of judges toward the Durham Rule now in force in the District of Columbia. Data on the effect of the judge's charge on the jury's actions has been developed from a study of the comprehension of jury charges by mock juries. Interviews with psychiatrists who participated as expert witnesses and interviews with jurors who actually participated in insanity cases are now being conducted and analyzed.

P 743 Home aftercare program for boys discharged from correctional institutions.

PERSONNEL: William F. Bussiere;  
Edward E. Williams; Roy F. Canty, Jr.;  
Christopher Ward.  
INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Friends Neighborhood Guild, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Franklin House.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: William F. Bussiere,  
Friends Neighborhood Guild, Inc.,  
703 North 8th Street, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania, 19123.

SUMMARY: Friends Neighborhood Guild has opened a halfway house for boys recommended for release from correctional institutions, who have no approved home to which they may go. The project is based on assumptions that:

- (1) social restoration of a delinquent boy requires that he be part of a family;
- (2) the natural home can be helped to meet and maintain minimum standards for the boy's return;
- (3) when this fails, the boy can be matched with a foster family trained to carry the transitional role for successful social restoration.

A special foster family recruitment program will be conducted in neighborhood groups and churches (Negro, white and interracial) which have common associations. These provide natural groups for training and a structure of support for the families and the boys. These foster families will become involved in future recruitment and training of other foster families. Evaluation will cover such questions as:

- (1) can such homes be found;
- (2) is the predicted chain reaction initiated;
- (3) can the concepts of social restoration be validated?

P 744 Family classification project.

PERSONNEL: Exall L. Kimbro, Jr.;  
Barbara Morgenstern.  
INSTITUTIONS: National Institute of Mental Health; Mental Health Study Center, Adelphi, Maryland.  
DATES: Project received at ICCD April, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Exall L. Kimbro, Jr., Chief,  
Clinical Study Section, Mental Health Study Center, 2340 University Boulevard, E.,  
Adelphi, Maryland.

SUMMARY: This project consists of an attempt to devise an instrument to assess and describe in quantitative fashion, the degree of latitude in decision making within a family along an authoritarian-equalitarian axis and to assess the appropriateness of the decision. It also attempts to describe the style of family interaction. Comparative data is being collected on delinquent, under-achieving and normal adolescents and their families.

P 745 Study of public survey approaches to crime phenomena.

PERSONNEL: Albert D. Biderman; Louise Johnson; Samuel Lyerly; Samuel M. Meyers; Adrienne Weir.  
INSTITUTIONS: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; U. S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

DATES: Began January, 1966. Estimated completion September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Albert D. Biderman, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1200 - 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20032.

SUMMARY: The major purpose of this pilot study is to test survey methods for estimating the nature and incidence of unreported crime victimization. Samples of adults in three precincts of the District of Columbia will be interviewed personally. Random telephone interviews, self-administered questionnaires and mail questionnaires will also be evaluated. Data will be developed on:

- (1) experiences as crime victims;
- (2) the nature of contacts with law enforcement agencies and courts;
- (3) the effects of crime and the fear of crime on citizens;
- (4) attitudes toward the law;
- (5) attitudes toward cooperation with agencies of crime control and prevention;
- (6) the state of public information regarding crime and law enforcement matters.

P 746 Pre-vocational job training.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: U. S. Office of Manpower Development and Training; Youth Development Center, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; Washington County Board of Education; Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare; Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction; Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

DATES: Began January, 1965. Estimated completion September, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. James Lamb, Youth Development Center, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY: This project provides pre-vocational job training for boys and girls, at the Youth Development Center at Canonsburg, who are fifteen and one-half years of age or older, are capable of benefiting from such training and in whose home community there is a job vacancy in the particular area of training. There are nine areas of job training: clerical services and public contact positions; farm

specialty worker; food preparation and related services; furniture repair and upholstery; home care specialist; meat cutting; nurseryman; seamstress; automobile service. Each course consists of three hours daily vocational instruction and three hours of regular school with daily help in special education classes. For those children who are below the sixth grade level, a special tutoring program with greater emphasis on reading and spelling is provided. The project also includes specialized job counseling at the Center and continued counseling, job development and placement for the youths after they leave the Center.

P 747 Returning to the group: Dynamics of the "late" phases in group therapy with law offenders.

PERSONNEL: Hans A. Illing.

INSTITUTIONS: The Hacker Clinic, Lynwood and Beverly Hills, California.

DATES: Began 1962. Estimated completion 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Hans A. Illing, Ph. D., The Hacker Clinic, 3621 Century Boulevard, Lynwood, California, 90262.

SUMMARY: The literature of patients in analytic treatment (individual and/or group) who terminate treatment, is well covered. However very little bibliography is available regarding the dynamics of patients, parolees and probationers in particular, who resume treatment. Some of the psychodynamics involve overcoming resistance on a conscious as well as an unconscious level. The conscious level probably consists of socio-economic factors (at the clinics where fees are charged) or manipulation of the environment by and of the patient (playing parole agent "against" the therapist). The unconscious level may be that of feelings of insecurity, the need to belong and to share again in the empathy (often a mixture of sado-masochistic impulses) with other patients.

The group protocols, for the purpose of this project, will be excerpted from four simultaneously conducted groups, each having now a life of between two and four years. Each group has one or more patients who have returned to their respective groups (usually as parole violators from a correctional institution) after an average cessation of therapy of seven and one-half months. In one case, one patient has just terminated therapy and parole successfully. Two additional patients are expected to terminate their therapy during this year. The protocols will illustrate:



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- (1) reasons for the former termination (other than return to prison);
- (2) reasons for resumption of therapy (other than return from prison);
- (3) the course of the final phase of treatment.

P 748 Culture and homicide: An analysis of violence within a non-violent culture.

PERSONNEL: Herbert A. Bloch.

INSTITUTION: Brooklyn College, Division of Graduate Studies, New York.

DATES: Began 1960. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Herbert A. Bloch, Director, Division of Graduate Studies, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, 11210.

SUMMARY: This study attempts to examine the relationships, within a Buddhist culture, between several attributes on a broad dimensional scale and certain specified socio-cultural conditions to which they are linked. It is based upon an intensive examination of information obtained from the life histories of more than 600 convicted murderers and those apprehended for other crimes of violence in Ceylon. The study factors out a variety of independent variables, including class, caste, educational status and childhood experiences.

Raw data has already been compiled and sixty correlations between identified attributes established. Immediate social contexts preceding the acts of violence, have been examined as well as distinctive childhood experiences. An examination of the so-called "loosely structured" culture, characteristic of Ceylon and other Buddhist cultures in Southeast Asia, is pursued in order to establish similarities in social and cultural patterns. The relationship between crimes of violence and other forms of crime are examined in order to establish the relationship between such indices and processes of social change.

P 749 Disorganization: Personal and social.

PERSONNEL: Melvin Prince; Herbert A. Bloch.

INSTITUTIONS:

DATES: Began 1963. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Herbert A. Bloch, Director, Division of Graduate Studies, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, 11210.

SUMMARY: This study establishes a systematic theory of personal and social disorganization and indicates how such a theory may be applied to the range of social problems. It synthesizes many current views in anthropology, social psychology and psychiatry while sustaining the indissoluble relationships among cultures, the group and the individual personality.

Central to this study is the sociological theory of personality growth and development (theory of the P.G.P.). This theory is a step towards the systematic development of analytical insights and intellectual skills in dealing with the effect of social disorder on the individual in relation to various problems such as: adolescent tensions, delinquency, crime, sexual disorders, alcoholism, mobility, the personal vices, mental pathologies and suicide. The study illustrates the relationship between basic social disorder and individual symptoms.

P 750 Juvenile court demonstration project.

PERSONNEL:

INSTITUTIONS: Fordham University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology; New York University, Graduate School of Social Work; New York City Family Court; New York City Office of Probation; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

DATES: Began 1966. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor John M. Martin, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Fordham University, Bronx, New York.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the present project is to demonstrate a means of changing the theoretical orientation, the diagnostic process and the treatment program of the juvenile court. As a vehicle for bringing about such change, the project, working in cooperation with the Juvenile Term of the Family Court and the Office of Probation in New York City, would establish a small experimental unit in a selected neighborhood. This unit would have two basic purposes:

- (1) to penetrate, describe and assess the selected neighborhood in terms of the delinquency-producing cultural and organizational patterns therein which are contributing to the illegal behavior of the children living in the area;
- (2) based upon the results obtained from the neighborhood assessment, to establish a local community action program whose function would be to alter neighborhood delinquency-producing patterns.

These assessment and program procedures would complement and run parallel to the standard social and psychiatric study procedures and supervision, ordinarily given to delinquents coming from the experimental area, who are placed on probation by the Juvenile Term of the Family Court of New York.

#### P 751 The Preston typology study.

**PERSONNEL:** Carl F. Jesness; Thomas Scullion; Stanley A. France, Jr.; Robert F. Wedge.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency; National Institute of Mental Health; California Department of the Youth Authority; Preston School of Industry, California.  
**DATES:** Began September, 1965. Estimated completion March, 1968.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** The major aim of the project is to explore the usefulness of a delinquency typology in a California Youth Authority institution which serves delinquent boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age. Once boys are classified into one of six types, they will be assigned to a living unit where a unique treatment milieu will have been established. Outcomes from these specialized treatment programs will be compared with the regular program.

The theory to be explored describes three levels of Interpersonal Maturity. These levels are further divided into subtypes. Of the nine subtypes described, the six most common will be included in the research program. These are: Unsocialized Aggressive and Passive; Immature Conformist; Cultural Conformist; Manipulator; Acting-Out Neurotic; Anxious Neurotic. Considerable training will be given to the workers in the six experimental units. Much of the initiative for the program development will fall, however, on these workers who will need to explore ways in which the institution can diversify its program to meet the needs of the several types of delinquents.

The first four months of the project were spent in refining the classification methodology. Interviews and psychological inventories served as the primary tools for classification. Assignment of boys to control and experimental units began during the second phase and continued for the duration of the study. During the first year of the project, training of the Preston staff will occur. The evaluation outcomes will be concentrated on those subjects assigned to

the program during the second year, at which time each of the fifty-boy experimental living units will consist only of subjects of one type. All other subjects (approximately 600) will serve as controls. The final phase will consist of an evaluation of outcomes through tests, behavior reports and recidivism rates. The comparisons will be made between particular subtypes who have lived in experimental units with specific typology-related treatment and subjects of the same subtype assigned to a "regular" non-homogeneous control unit. In addition, an assessment will be made of the extent to which unique treatment milieus were established.

#### P 752 Assessment of a vocational rehabilitation program.

**PERSONNEL:** Joachim P. Seckel; Douglas W. Fuller.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** California Department of the Youth Authority; California State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; Preston School of Industry, California.  
**DATES:** Began 1966. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** For the purpose of this project, a treatment population consisting of male wards, median age 17.5, with relatively low academic achievement and poor potential for stable employment, has been selected. The population is limited to wards assigned to four living units at Preston, comprising 200-220 boys. The first phase of the program will take place at Preston and will consist of a diagnostic evaluation based mainly on results of educational and aptitude tests, and on staff assessment of work performance within controlled settings. This may be complemented with work habit training and vocational counseling. For wards deemed suitable as rehabilitation clients, diagnostic reports will be forwarded to vocational rehabilitation counselors serving their home communities.

In the second or community phase of the program, parole agents and vocational rehabilitation counselors will integrate services to clients paroled from Preston. The agent will be responsible for general parole supervision, while the vocational counselor will concentrate on job preparation, training and employment counseling. The period of time that boys are carried as rehabilitation clients will depend on individual vocational needs and responsiveness to program, as judged by rehabilitation

counselors.

Research evaluation of the project is based on longitudinal, cross-sectional and internal comparisons of groups with respect to outcomes in the community. Outcome will be assessed in terms of the employment records during and after involvement in the community rehabilitation program. Of additional interest will be indices of recidivism, based on parole revocations, returns to state or federal correctional institutions and county jail sentences of six months or longer.

For the longitudinal aspect, wards who were paroled from the four program living units at Preston during six months prior to the start of the program will be compared on outcome with wards to be released from these units after initiation of the program. In the cross-sectional analysis, the outcome of rehabilitation clients paroled from the four living units will be assessed relative to that of matched groups of wards not in this program released from other Preston units. The relationship between background variables and employment performance for the program as well as non-program boys will also be analyzed. The internal analysis will examine the outcomes among subgroups of wards who responded positively and negatively during the diagnostic phase at Preston. This aspect of the study, hopefully, will furnish clues about types of wards who tend to benefit from the rehabilitation program.

Data being collected includes the personal and social characteristics and law violation histories of the study populations. Systematic data is also being gathered at Preston consisting of:

- (1) academic, vocational and personality test results;
- (2) work performance and institutional adjustment ratings;
- (3) indices of social climate within program living units based on responses to an inventory administered to boys at three-month intervals;
- (4) periodic interviews with panels of wards and with program staff in order to describe: program operations, record significant incidents, elicit views of and reactions to the program.

Data on recidivism as defined above will be gathered for the study populations also.

P 753 An evaluation of the Aide Team Program at Paso Robles School for Boys.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel.

INSTITUTIONS: California Department of the Youth Authority; Paso Robles School for Boys, California.

DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Male wards who have completed a course in vocational painting at Youth Training School, have been assigned to Paso Robles for about two and one-half months each, in order to work as helpers to two painters who are employed full-time at the institution. The median age of the ward population at Paso Robles is 16.3. The average age of the painters' aides is nineteen. The aide team is housed in a living unit together with younger wards. After an eight-hour working day, the aides have virtual freedom of movement within the institution and may participate in varied recreational activities. They are given frequent opportunities to accompany staff members on trips to nearby communities. Emphasis is placed on letting the youths relate in an employee role with staff, while encouraging casual interaction with younger wards.

This project was initiated to demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing a team of selected older wards from Youth Training School at an institution for younger wards, for the purpose of assisting staff with maintenance tasks and to assess the post-release adjustment of the aides in terms of recidivism and employment performance.

To gain a description of the project and its development, research interviews have been held with relevant staff members and with some of the aides at Paso Robles. Data concerning the institutional adjustment and work performance of aides has been accumulated. To assess the subsequent community adjustment of aides, comparisons will be made against a matched group of paint crew wards paroled from Youth Training School. Follow-up data for both groups will consist of:

- (1) recidivism, defined by parole revocations, returns to state or federal custody or jail sentences of six months or longer;
- (2) employment performance, including number of jobs held and length of employment.

As of January 31, 1966, a total of thirty-three wards have entered the program. So far, only two have been transferred out because of failure to adjust. According to key staff members, most of the youths have performed well on work assignments and developed exemplary relations with younger wards in their living unit. The youngsters tend to perceive the aides as socially mature, older brothers and they tend to adopt some of the latter's more mature manners.

P 754 Characteristics and performance of California Youth Authority wards whose cases were reviewed by the Full Board of the Youth Authority in 1961.

PERSONNEL: Carolyn B. Jamison.  
INSTITUTIONS: California Department of the Youth Authority.  
DATES: Began 1961. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Information, gathered primarily from case folders, on the month by month movement of certain California Youth Authority wards through their entire Youth Authority career, was recorded on special forms. This information was used:

- (1) to determine the general and specific characteristics of the 209 wards whose cases were reviewed by the Full Board of the Youth Authority in 1961;
- (2) to determine the reasons for their referral to the Full Board;
- (3) to investigate in what ways these wards differed from the normal Youth Authority population;
- (4) to provide a description of their Youth Authority careers to discharge or to date.

Two major findings of this study that are of general interest are:

- (1) there was a statistically significant relationship between institutional adjustment and later parole performance for wards in this sample, with good institutional adjustment related to better parole performance;
- (2) wards who committed the more serious offenses leading to referral for Full Board action received proportionately more "favorable" discharges than the non-violent offenders who were referred to the Full Board for other reasons.

P 755 Camp Impact Study: Phase II: Rehabilitative influences in California Youth Conservation Camps: staff policies and ward reactions.

PERSONNEL: Chester F. Roberts, Jr.  
INSTITUTIONS: California Youth Conservation Camps; California Department of the Youth Authority.  
DATES: Began February, 1963. Completed 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This study of staff policies and ward reactions at two of the four California Youth Conservation Camps: examined and defined differences in treatment philosophy and practice; searched for interrelated differences in staff attitude and ward reactions at each camp; evaluated effects of such differential treatment in terms of in-camp adjustment and post-release rehabilitation of the wards.

Data concerning staff philosophy, attitudes and procedures were derived from interviews with camp administrators and from questionnaires administered to the camp staffs. Data concerning ward reactions were derived from questionnaires administered to periodic samples of wards in February and November of 1963, and to a special "Panel" sample of wards admitted to each camp during early 1963. Background and characteristics data pertaining to wards were derived from their records.

Within each of eight topical categories: (camp goals, desirable staff characteristics, Youth Authority - Forestry relations, staff-ward relations, enforcement of rules and regulations, counseling and treatment practices, therapeutic benefits of the camp experience, methods of assessing ward progress) wide differences were found between the two camps in administrator and staff philosophy and practice. One camp tended to emphasize the work training aspects of their program to a greater extent, while the other camp emphasized interpersonal relations and counseling. The analyses of ward questionnaire responses relative to these categories revealed equally wide differences between camp populations, which were shown to be consistently related to staff practice. Thus, wards in the counselling-oriented camp tended to demonstrate more positive acceptance of the camp staff and program than did the wards at the work training-oriented camp. This relationship was consistent with the findings of other studies of staff-ward interaction and reaction in an institutional setting. When the differences in ward



reaction to the respective camp programs were examined in terms of post-release rehabilitation, as measured by recidivism rates following fifteen months of possible community exposure, no substantial differences in the performance of wards from either camp appeared.

It was concluded that although differences in staff practice and program at the camps are related to differences in in-camp adjustment and attitude of wards, there is no evidence to justify the assumption that such differences are related to the post-release rehabilitation of wards.

**P 756 Camp Impact Study: Phase III:**  
Rehabilitative influences in California Youth Conservation Camps: Peer group relationships, status and roles.

**PERSONNEL:** Chester F. Roberts, Jr.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** California Youth Conservation Camps; California Department of the Youth Authority.  
**DATES:** Began 1963. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** This project was undertaken to examine the effects of peer group membership, peer group status and role on in-camp attitudes and behavior and on post-release behavior.

Sociometric questionnaires were administered to three periodic samples of wards in two selected study camps in February, May and November, 1963. Wards were asked to name their three "best friends" among the other wards in camp on the same date. Sociometric techniques applied to the data allowed the identification of dominant coterie and cliques among the ward populations within each camp at each test date; the identification of "leaders", middle status followers and "loners" within the camp populations. Data on ward attitudes were derived from questionnaires administered at the same time. Ward background characteristics were derived from Youth Authority records.

Tentative findings are as follows. The basis of peer-group affiliation was primarily related to race, secondly to region of commitment. Very few interracial choices were found. Variations in the patterns of peer group affiliation were found between the two study camps, with a greater tendency for wards in the training-oriented camp to form hierarchical groupings with distinct leader-follower

status differences, while the counselling-oriented camp wards tended toward more egalitarian structures and less well-defined leader-follower differences.

**P 757 Camp Impact Study: Phase IV:**  
Differential responses of wards to camp rehabilitation.

**PERSONNEL:** Joachim P. Seckel;  
Douglas W. Fuller.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** California Youth Conservation Camps; California Department of the Youth Authority.  
**DATES:** Estimated completion Fall, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** In addition to the procedures indicated in Phase I (Abstract #2204), Phase II (Current Project #P 755) and Phase III (Current Project #P 756) of the Camp Impact Study, interviews were conducted with a panel of twenty boys at each of two California Youth Conservation Camps. The interviews were semi-structured and covered reactions to camp, delinquent history, future expectations, etc.

Phase IV of the Camp Impact Study was initiated:

- (1) to provide an integrated analysis of results obtained in the preceding phases of the camp study;
- (2) to analyze ward interviews with regard to attitudes toward the camp program, staff, peer relations and self-concept;
- (3) to shed further light on types of wards--in terms of available background variables, manifest attitudes, peer status and staff ratings of camp adjustment--who exhibit favorable and unfavorable changes within camp, and who appear to benefit from camp experience as shown by subsequent law-abiding behavior.

**P 758 Base expectancy classification of California Youth Authority wards as applied to the analysis of institutional violation rates.**

**PERSONNEL:** Robert F. Beverly.  
**INSTITUTIONS:** California Department of the Youth Authority.  
**DATES:** Began 1956. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** Base expectancy classification scores of California Youth Authority wards, can be used to gain a better understanding of the probability of recidivism of different types of wards assigned to various institutions, the influence of each institution on the violation rate of the wards with whom they deal and any changes in either or both of the above which may occur over time. This project uses the base expectancy classification in an analysis of institutional violation rates.

Data has been gathered on release cohorts from 1956 which shows both the expected and the observed rates of parole violation for each institution of release; and the magnitude, direction (plus or minus) and level of significance of the difference between them. The expected violation rate of each institution is directly related to the proportional distribution of its releases among several risk groups (base expectancy score categories).

In general, it has been found that those institutions whose releasees perform comparatively well on parole have been assigned a larger proportion of better risk wards than those institutions whose releasees perform poorly. The releasees of a few institutions tend consistently to perform either better or worse than expected. The extent to which these different-than-expected rates are the result of institutional setting (program or treatment) or selection, however, cannot be specified because of the non-random assignment of wards to the various institutions by the Youth Authority Board - assignment based, in part, upon selection factors not presently taken into account in the calculation of base expectancies. For this reason, any obtained differences between the expected and observed violation rates of one or more given institutions of release are attributed to statistically uncontrolled selection factors until such time as experimental analysis shows them to be related to institutional program per se.

**P 759** Los Angeles delinquency area characteristics study.

**PERSONNEL:** Chester F. Roberts, Jr.; Betty J. Raab.

**INSTITUTIONS:** California Department of the Youth Authority.

**DATES:** This is an ongoing study.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, Department of the Youth Authority, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

**SUMMARY:** A number of special studies undertaken by the Youth Authority Research Division are concerned with ward populations from the Los Angeles Area. One question, which frequently arises in relation to such studies, concerns the environmental and ecological factors associated with the ward's home condition either prior to confinement or while on parole. This project is intended to analyze social, economic, health and delinquency data as a basis for the classification of each census tract in Los Angeles County. Such a classification will then allow for statistical control of environmental factors in any comparisons of wards living in Los Angeles County.

For each census tract, data on race, sex, occupational status, income and family size are extracted from the 1960 census and updated according to a standard population increase formula to estimate the 1965 levels of each of these factors. Data concerning housing condition is also obtained from the census. Data on land use is obtained from the Los Angeles Rapid Transit Study for each census tract. Health and welfare information is obtained from the appropriate city and county departments. Arrest rates in each tract as well as number of crimes reported in each tract are being obtained from the various police jurisdictions in the county for both adults and juveniles. Accumulated data will then be formed into a single descriptive index of "social disorganization". This index will be expressed as a function of residential area density for each tract.

**P 760** An alternative to institutionalization for delinquent boys.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** University of Puerto Rico, School of Medicine; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

**DATES:** Project received at ICCD April, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Mrs. A. P. de Lopez, University of Puerto Rico, School of Medicine, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

**SUMMARY:** A special demonstration project, to rehabilitate delinquent boys through a group-centered treatment program, combining discussion and work activities as an alternative to institutionalization, has been initiated

in Puerto Rico. The participants will be a group of randomly selected sixteen and seventeen year old boys who ordinarily would be assigned to the Mayaguez Industrial School. The boys will be permitted to continue living at home while taking part in the day care program. Boys selected for the program will have the option of participating in it or of entering the Industrial School.

The boys will divide their time between paid work experience in the morning and compulsory attendance at afternoon group sessions designed to give them the opportunity of "talking out" problems with their peers. The unstructured discussion sessions (guided group interaction) will permit a free exchange of ideas among the participants. A staff worker will guide the discussion sessions and attempt to provide the boys with some insights into the conditions which contributed to their delinquency. The community-based work experience program is aimed at giving the delinquent boys a general introduction to the world of work--including the acquisition of good work habits, a sense of cooperation with others and an adjustment to the discipline of working a fixed number of hours each day. The project's concept of permitting the boys to return home evenings and weekends is part of an overall plan to attempt the rehabilitation process within each youth's own environment--providing continuous opportunities for working out problems as they arise. Project officials also plan to provide such other services as remedial education and vocational placement as the needs arise and one of the key aspects of the project will be the involvement and cooperation of a variety of community institutions.

As each youth is released from the program, replacements will be added. Boys completing the program will be invited to continue their participation in the group sessions.

P 761 The use of installment loan plans for financing legal services.

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Bar Association of Erie County, New York.

**DATES:** Began July, 1965. Continuing.

**CORRESPONDENT:** John B. Walsh, Executive Secretary, Bar Association of Erie County, 206 Ellicott Square Building, Buffalo, New York, 14203.

**SUMMARY:** The installment loan plan was undertaken for the purpose of helping people obtain the funds to be represented by an attorney of

their choice in any type of legal case, civil or criminal. It has often been a fact that when a young person is accused of a crime, his parents, who have been able to buy a home, a television set or an automobile on time payments, were unable to raise the cash to pay an attorney of their choice to represent the child. The child, therefore, was assigned counsel under the indigent prisoner program. Since the installment loan plan has been in effect, parents have been willing to co-sign a note for their children, and their children have thus been able to obtain legal services from an attorney of their choice. In the short time this plan has been in effect, a number of cases have availed themselves of this installment payment plan to obtain counsel chosen by the accused or the accused's parents, rather than ask for court assigned counsel.

P 762 Operation GROWTH (Group Rehabilitation Orientation and Work Training Help.)

**PERSONNEL:**

**INSTITUTIONS:** Colorado Department of Employment; U. S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development; Denver Community Youth Opportunity Center.

**DATES:** Began September, 1965. Estimated completion September, 1966.

**CORRESPONDENT:** Colorado Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, 80203.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizing that:

- (1) a cause of delinquency is the denial of legitimate means of reaching social goals;
- (2) satisfactory work determines in large part the social and economic status achieved;
- (3) many youths are barred from such work opportunities because of their deprived social and economic background; this project seeks to develop a model of social and vocational development of delinquents and pre-delinquents, aged seventeen through twenty-one. This will be accomplished chiefly through small group interaction techniques and self help in social learning and vocational adjustment. The project will be conducted in the Denver Community Youth Opportunity Center. Services available to the 150 youths in the project will include group orientation, programmed instruction in basic literacy skills, occupational orientation including a job try out, acculturation,

speech training, training in post employment clinics, group counseling, formal vocational training and community trainer groups. An integral part of the project will be research valuation of the effectiveness of the program for application in other communities.

P 763 Use of group homes as an element in differential treatment planning for delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Theodore B. Palmer;

Doyle L. Roberts.

INSTITUTIONS: California Youth Authority;

National Institute of Mental Health.

DATES: Began June, 1966. Estimated completion May, 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Theodore B. Palmer, California Youth Authority, Division of Research, 401 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This is a demonstration project in the use of group homes as an element in differential treatment planning for delinquents. This project is administratively attached to the Community Treatment Project (CTP). Children placed in the group homes would be experimental cases in CTP and, as such, would additionally be provided with a variety of intensive treatment services.

The aims of the proposal are:

- (1) to determine the feasibility of establishing five types of group homes - with each of the five representing a type of environment specific to the growth and development needs of particular types of delinquent youth;
- (2) to develop a taxonomy of treatment environments;
- (3) to evaluate the impact of the group home experience on the children assigned to them. Tentative theoretical descriptions of the five types of group homes (protective, containment, boarding, temporary community care and short term restriction) have been developed from prior foster home experience with the nine subtypes of delinquents identified by the interpersonal maturity level classification used in CTP.

The applied products of the study should offer improved methods of making successful out-of-home placements and should suggest techniques for increasing the therapeutic value of such placements. The theoretical products of the research may be viewed as providing further inroads on the task of conceptualizing the environmental conditions conducive to growth in various subsections of the delinquent population.



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## ANNUAL REPORTS

RECEIVED DURING THE SEMIANNUAL PERIOD OCTOBER 1965 THROUGH MARCH 1966

Whereas annual reports have been interspersed with other abstracts in previous volumes, this section marks the beginning of their compilation as a regular feature and separate entity twice yearly. Entries consist either of a citation, or a citation and contents listing. To obtain copies, please write directly to the originating agency.

## FEDERAL

R 1 Federal Prison Industries. Annual report 1965. Washington, D.C., 1965, 19 p.

R 2 Federal Prison Industries. Annual report 1964. Washington, D.C., 1965, 11 p.

R 3 Federal Prison Industries. Board of Directors annual report. [Washington, D.C.], 1963, 13 p.

R 4 U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. FBI annual report fiscal year 1965. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 48 p.

R 5 U. S. Narcotics Bureau. Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs for the year ended December 31, 1964. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 100 p. \$ .40

CONTENTS: Participation in international treaties; Legislative measures; Administrative arrangements; Control of international trade; Control of manufacture; Control of domestic trade; New developments and provisional control; Regimes of prohibition; Raw materials; Abuse of drugs (drug addiction); Illicit traffic; Miscellaneous; Appendix. Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

R 6 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Basic data book - 1965. 7th ed. Washington, D.C., October 1965, 93 p.

CONTENTS: Legal provisions; Organization and facilities; Appropriation data; Employment data and population; Statistical population data.

Available from: U. S. Prisons Bureau, Washington 25, D.C.

R 7 U. S. Prisons Bureau. National prisoner statistics. Prisons in state and federal institutions for adult felons 1964. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 39 p. (NPS Bulletin No. 38)

CONTENTS: Authorized temporary absences; Boarded prisoners; Civilian population; Conditional release violators returned; Court commitments; Court orders; Deaths; Escapes

and escapees returned; Executions; Method of release; Prison population; Rate per 100,000 of civilian population; Releases; Sex; Status of release; Trend data; Transfers; Type of institution; Type of release.

R 8 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Report for fiscal year 1965. Washington, D.C., 1965, 21 p.

## STATES, TERRITORIES, CITIES, and COUNTIES

R 9 Alabama. Pardons and Paroles Board. Twenty-sixth annual statistical report October 1, 1964-September 30, 1965. [Montgomery], no date, 8 p.

R 10 Alabama. Pensions and Security Department. Annual report for the fiscal year 1964-1965. Montgomery, 1965, 53 p.

CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Summary of program operation; The welfare picture in Alabama at the end of the 1964-1965 fiscal year; Administration of the pensions and security program; Organization chart; Total agency expenditures; Public assistance; Purposes of expenditures; Percentage distribution of old age pension recipients receiving OASDI; Proportion of population receiving assistance; Number of old age pension recipients for whom vendor payments for medical care were made and amount of such payments; Number of medical assistance for the aged recipients for whom vendor payments for medical care were made and amount of such payments; Comparative payments for September 1965; Surplus commodity program; States ranked by per capita personal income; Service to children, September 1965; Child welfare; Emergency welfare services; Related activities; Financial statements; Statistical tables.

R 11 Birmingham (Alabama). Police Department. Annual report 1964. Birmingham, 1965, no paging.

R 12 California. Adult Authority. 1965 annual progress report. [Sacramento], 1966, 6 p.

R 13 California. Corrections Department. Characteristics of felon population in California state prisons by institution June 30, 1965. Sacramento, 1965, no paging, tables.

R 14 California. Criminal Law and Enforcement Division. Delinquency and probation in California 1964, compiled by the Criminal Statistics Bureau. Sacramento, 1965, 210 p. CONTENTS: Juvenile arrests; Juvenile probation; Juvenile detention; Youth Authority wards; Adult probation.

R 15 California. Criminal Law and Enforcement Division. Drug arrests and dispositions in California 1964, compiled by the Criminal Statistics Bureau. Sacramento, [1965], 87 p. CONTENTS: Foreword; Bureau of Criminal Statistics; Analytical summary; Drug arrests; Drug arrest dispositions; Juvenile arrests; Special topics; Tables.

R 16 California. Criminal Law and Enforcement Division. Drug arrests in California: mid-year preliminary survey 1965, compiled by the Criminal Statistics Bureau. [Sacramento], 1965, no paging, tables.

R 17 California. Judicial Council. Administrative Office. Annual report: judicial statistics for the fiscal year 1965-1966. [San Francisco], 1966, 127 p.

R 18 California. Law Enforcement Division. Crime in California 1964, compiled by the Criminal Statistics Bureau. [Sacramento], 1965, 184 p. CONTENTS: Foreword; Bureau of Criminal Statistics; General trends; Felony crime reports; Arrest reports; Felony complaints dismissed; Superior Court prosecutions; Adult corrections; Jail and camp population; Police personnel; Appendix.

R 19 California. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. Correctional progress: 1963, 1964. Sacramento, 1965, 63 p. CONTENTS: Correctional highlights: From the Administrator; Department of Corrections; Conservation program expands; Treatment and control for addicts; California strengthens parole supervision; Services provided state courts; Research measures program benefits; Controlling violence; Correctional industries; Education programs train inmates; Correctional institutions; Board of Corrections; California Adult Authority; Board of Trustees; Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority; Statistical tables; Department directory.

R 20 California. Youth Authority Department. Annual statistical report 1964. Sacramento, 1965, 39 p.

CONTENTS: Referrals and commitments to the California Youth Authority; Characteristics of new commitments; The movement of population; The length of institutional stay; Parole population movement and length of stay on parole; Parole performance; Institutional per capita costs; Long term trends; Institution and parole office directory.

R 21 California. Youth Authority Department. Characteristics of the California Youth Authority parole caseload April 1965. Sacramento, 1965, 33 p. CONTENTS: Introduction; California parole regions on April 30, 1965; General characteristics of parolees; Placement status; Educational status; Employment status; Socio-economic ratings; Appendix.

R 22 California. Youth Authority Department. Population movement, summary, calendar year 1965: status of CYA wards. Sacramento, 1966, no paging, tables.

R 23 Imperial County (California). Probation Department. Annual report 1964. El Centro, 1965, no paging.

R 24 Los Angeles County (California). Community Services Department. Biennial report 1961-1963. Los Angeles, 1964, 16 p.

R 25 Orange County (California). Probation Department. Annual report 1964. Orange, 1965, 50 p.

R 26 Santa Clara County (California). Juvenile Probation Department. Annual report 1964-1965. San Jose, 1965, 16 p.

R 27 Colorado. Penitentiary. Statistical report and movement of inmate population, annual report July 1, 1964 thru June 30, 1965. Canon City, 1965, 138 p.

R 28 Connecticut. Governor. Corrective and associated agencies. In: Connecticut digest of administrative reports to the Governor, 1964-1965. Hartford, 1965, p. 135-152.

R 29 Connecticut. Juvenile Court. Annual report 1964. Hartford, [1965], 28 p.

R 30 District of Columbia. Metropolitan Police Department. Youth Aid Division. Annual report fiscal year 1965. Washington, D.C., 1965, 35 p.

CONTENTS: Explanatory statements; The eleven year record; Years by comparison; Comparison in cases by years; Juvenile delinquency related to population; Male juveniles involved in Part I offenses; Age of juveniles involved in Part I offenses; Male juveniles involved in other than Part I offenses; Age of juveniles involved in other than Part I offenses; 16 and 17 year old juveniles; Felonies-waivers of jurisdiction; Disposition of waived cases; Anti-loitering; Operation of Juvenile Bureau; Operation of Woman's Bureau; Summary of complaints filed against female juveniles; Ages of females involved; Police screening of juvenile cases; P. D. Form 379; Truancy from home and school; Bicycle report; Gang investigations; Glue sniffing; Uniformed Patrol Unit; Interdepartmental exchange of information; Public appearances; Spot map information.

R 31 Florida. Probation and Parole Commission. Saving men and money through probation and parole in Florida: twenty-fifth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, 24 p.

R 32 Florida. Public Welfare Department. Florida juvenile court statistics January 1-December 31, 1963, January 1-December 31, 1964. Jacksonville, 1965, 27 p., tables. CONTENTS: Delinquency; Dependency; Runaways from out of states; Ages of children; Traffic violations--referrals by age and sex; Disposition of traffic violations; Case pending hearing or disposition; General characteristics of juvenile court statistics.

R 33 Broward County (Florida). Juvenile court: capsule report 1963; Capsule report 1964. Fort Lauderdale, no date, various pagings.

R 34 Pinellas County (Florida). Juvenile Welfare Board. Eighteenth annual report October 1, 1964-September 30, 1965. St. Petersburg, 1965, no paging.

R 35 Georgia. Corrections Board. Annual report to the Governor and General Assembly July 1964-June 1965. Atlanta, 1965, 83 p. CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Director's progress report; Financial report; Statistical report: number of felons convicted (by age); Number of misdemeanants convicted (by age); Individuals received; Previous convictions (misdemeanants); Previous convictions (felons); Type of crime committed (felons); Percentage chart (felons); Type of crime (misdemeanants); Percentage chart (misdemeanants); Convictions (by counties--misdemeanants and felons); Con-

victions (by counties--misdemeanants and felons); Conviction (by Congressional District); Escapes and recaptures; Juvenile misdemeanants; Juvenile felons; Juvenile misdemeanants and felons; Juveniles in custody; Felony prisoner statistics; Degree of education felonies; Occupation and marital status; Inmate population; Prison population; Prison population branches; Summary; Location of public work camps map.

R 36 Chatham County (Georgia). Family Court. Annual report 1963. Savannah, 1964, no paging.

R 37 Floyd County (Georgia). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1965. Rome, no date, 6 p.

R 38 Floyd County (Georgia). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1964. Rome, no date, 6 p.

R 39 Floyd County (Georgia). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1963. Rome, 1963, 10 p.

R 40 Fulton County (Georgia). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1964. Atlanta, no date, no paging.

R 41 Muscogee County (Georgia). Juvenile Court. Annual reports 1960-1964. Columbus, no paging, tables.

R 42 Hawaii. Paroles and Pardons Board. Annual report year ended June 30, 1965. Honolulu, 1965, 20 p. CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Board members and staff; Capsule report of activities; Acknowledgment; Financial statement; Appendix: tables.

R 43 Hawaii. Social Services Department. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965. Honolulu, 1965, no paging.

R 44 Honolulu (Hawaii). Juvenile Court. Annual report for 1964. Honolulu, 1965, 28 p.

R 45 Honolulu (Hawaii). Police Department. Thirty-third annual report 1964-1965. Honolulu, 1965, no paging.

R 46 Honolulu (Hawaii). Police Department. Thirty-second annual report, 1963-1964. Honolulu, 1964, no paging.

R 47 Illinois. Children Commission. Biennial report 1965. Springfield, 1965, 28 p.

R 48 Illinois. Juvenile Officers Information File. Annual report 1965. Chicago, 1965, no paging, tables.



R 49 Illinois. Public Safety Department. Annual report 1963. [Springfield], no date, 89 p.

CONTENTS: Preface; General office; State Highway Police; State Police Merit Board; Division of Traffic Safety; Joliet-Stateville Branch, Illinois State Penitentiary; Menard Branch, Illinois State Penitentiary; Pontiac Branch, Illinois State Penitentiary; Illinois State Farm; State Reformatory for Women; Criminologist; Parole and Pardon Board; Supervision of parolees; Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation; Boiler inspection; Division of Narcotic Control; Fire prevention.

R 50 Illinois. Public Safety Department. Supervision of Parolees Division. Calendar year report from 1955 to 1964 inclusive on parole violators at large at four institutions. [Springfield, 1965], no paging, tables.

R 51 Illinois. Public Safety Department. Supervision of Parolees Division. Yearly report on parolees from 1954 to 1964 incl. from Joliet - Menard - Pontiac - Dwight. [Springfield, 1965], 9 p., tables.

R 52 Illinois. Youth Commission. Semi-annual statistical summary, January through June, 1965. [Springfield], 1965, 35 p.  
CONTENTS: Commission members; Movement of population: Illinois State Training School for Girls; Movement of population: Boys' Reception and Diagnostic Center; Movement of population-- Illinois State Training School for Boys; Movement of population: Illinois Industrial School for Boys; Movement of population: forestry camps; Movement of population: all institutions and camps; Summary of parole services by area, sex and jurisdiction; Commitments by county; Offenses leading to commitments; Classification of offenses; Characteristics of wards committed January 1, 1965 through June 30, 1965 by sex, area and race; Average daily population and ward: employee ratios; Length of stay, wards discharged January 1, 1965 through June 30, 1965; Personnel by institution, division and occupational group; Report of Division of Community Services; Illinois Youth Commission: Advisory Boards; Illinois Youth Commission: supervisory staff.

R 53 Chicago (Illinois). Police Department. Annual report for 1964. Chicago, 1965, 23 p.

R 54 Chicago (Illinois). Police Department. The Chicago police, a report of progress 1960-1964. Chicago, [1965], 35 p.

R 55 Cook County (Illinois). Circuit Court. Psychiatric Institute. Fiftieth annual report 1964. Chicago, 1964, no paging.

R 56 Cook County (Illinois). Corrections Commission Department. Report of the Commission June 1, 1965. Chicago, 1965, 40 p.

CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Report of the commission; Appendices 1-10.

R 57 Lake County (Illinois). County Court. Annual report 1964. Waukegan, no date, no paging, tables.

R 58 Indiana. Correction Department. Probation Division. Probation in Indiana, fiscal year 1964-1965. [Indianapolis], no date, various pagings.

CONTENTS: Juveniles in juvenile courts; Adults in juvenile court; Adults in adult courts; Discharges from probation; Forecast for fiscal year 1965-1966; Glose.

R 59 Elkhart (Indiana). Superior Court. Annual report 1963. Elkhart, 1964, 1 p. typed; Annual report 1964. Elkhart, 1965, 1 p. typed.

R 60 Gary (Indiana). Probation Department. Activity report 1965. Gary, 1965, 5 p. typed.

R 61 Scott County (Iowa). Probation Office. Report for the year ending December 1965. Davenport, 1966, 1 p.

R 62 Scott County (Iowa). Probation Office. Report for the year ending December 1964. Davenport, no date, 1 p.

R 63 Kansas. Probation and Parole Board. Biennial report July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1964. Topeka, 1965, 6 p.

R 64 Kentucky. Corrections Department. Biennial report 1963-1965. Frankfort, 1966, 125 p.

CONTENTS: Title page; Letter of transmittal; Table of contents; Administrative personnel; Commission of Corrections and Community Services; Organizational chart; The Commission's report; Division of Staff Services; Division of Probation and Parole; Division of Institutions; Division of Farm Management; Parole Board; Research.

R 65 Louisiana. Institutions Department. Biennial report 1962-1964. Baton Rouge, 1964, 117 p.

CONTENTS: Departmental roster; Board of Institutions; Director of institutions; General population information; State probation and parole officer; State Industrial

School for Colored Youths; Louisiana State Penitentiary; Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School.

R 66 Baton Rouge (Louisiana). Family Court for the Parish of East Baton Rouge. Annual report 1964. Baton Rouge, 1965, no paging.

R 67 Maine. Boys Training Center. Annual report fiscal year 1964-1965. South Portland, no date, 51 p.

R 68 Maine. Boys Training Center. Annual report fiscal year 1963-1964. South Portland, no date, 39 p.

R 69 Maryland. Child Welfare Advisory Council to the Public Welfare Department. Annual report 1965. Baltimore, no date, 24 p.

R 70 Maryland. Correction Department. Thirty-eighth annual report of the inspection of the county jails of Maryland. Baltimore, 1964, 107 p.

CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal from Commissioner of Correction; Letter of transmittal from jail inspector; Status of prisoners at time of inspection; Population of jails at time of inspection; County lockups; Allegany County; Anne Arundel County; Baltimore City jail; Baltimore City police lockups; Baltimore City juvenile causes detention; Baltimore City supreme bench lockups; Baltimore City sheriff's lockups; Baltimore County; Calvert County; Caroline County; Carroll County; Cecil County; Charles County; Dorchester County; Frederick County; Garrett County; Harford County; Howard County; Kent County; Montgomery County; Prince George's County; Queen Anne's County; St. Mary's County; Somerset County; Talbot County; Washington County; Wicomico County; Worcester County.

R 71 Maryland. Public Welfare Department. Report to the Governor July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965. Baltimore, no date, 59 p. CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Chart 1: organization chart of State Department of Public Welfare; Local welfare department programs; State institutions serving delinquent children; Licensing of children's agencies and institutions.

R 72 Baltimore City (Maryland). Circuit Court. Report of the Division for Juvenile Causes for the year 1965. Baltimore, 1966, 27 p.

CONTENTS: Adult cases; Age limit of jurisdiction; Child guidance clinics; Children under 12 years of age; Court house needs; Detention facilities; Emotionally disturbed children; Judges, need for additional; Jurisdiction as to age; Juvenile court law; Juvenile Protective

Bureau; Legislative Council recommendations; Long range plan; Masters, need for additional; Minors without proper care; Overnight detention; Probation services; Rules of Supreme Bench; Statistics; Volume of work.

R 73 Baltimore City (Maryland). Domestic Relations Division of Supreme Bench. Annual reports 1963-1964. Baltimore, 1965, 29 p.

R 74 Baltimore City (Maryland). Jail. Report of activities and statistical comparisons for the year 1964. Baltimore, 1965, 34 p.

CONTENTS: Warden's report; Jail inspector's report; Organizational chart and budgeted positions; Staff personnel; Jail employees by departments; Financial statements; Inmate statistics; Budget appropriations and breakdowns; Per capita costs; Revenue; Reports of staff personnel.

R 75 Baltimore City (Maryland). Probation Department. Annual report 1964. Baltimore, no date, 14 p.

R 76 Washington County (Maryland). Circuit Court (sitting as a juvenile court). Statistics 1965. Hagerstown, no date, no paging.

R 77 Washington County (Maryland). Circuit Court (sitting as a juvenile court). Statistics 1964. Hagerstown, no date, no paging.

R 78 Washington County (Maryland). Circuit Court (sitting as a juvenile court). Statistics 1963. Hagerstown, no date, no paging.

R 79 Washington County (Maryland). Juvenile Court and Board of Education. Citizenship training program for young offenders in Washington County ninth annual report 1962-1963. Hagerstown, no date, no paging.

R 80 Massachusetts. Legal Medicine Division. Annual report July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. Boston, no date, 6 pts.

R 81 Massachusetts. Legal Medicine Division. Court clinics program, annual report 1964-1965. Boston, 1965, various pagings.

R 82 Massachusetts. Probation Commissioner Office. Report of the Commissioner of Probation for the years ending December 31, 1962-1963. Boston, no date, 9 p. (Public Document No. 85)

R 83 Boston (Massachusetts). Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Board. Annual report 1964-1965. Boston, no date, 7 p.

R 84 Michigan. Corrections Department. Criminal statistics 1964. [Lansing], 1965, no paging.  
CONTENTS: Court dispositions and probation; Prison commitments; Penal institutions; Parole board; Parole supervision.

R 85 Detroit (Michigan). Children and Youth Commission. Annual report 1964. Detroit, no date, 11 p.

R 86 Kalamazoo County (Michigan). Juvenile Division. Annual statistical report 1964. Kalamazoo, 1964, 12 p.

R 87 Saginaw County (Michigan). Circuit Court, Probation Department. Annual report 1963. [Saginaw], 1964, 6 p.; Saginaw County (Michigan). Circuit Court Probation Department. Annual report 1964. [Saginaw], 1965, 6 p.

R 88 Minnesota. Corrections Department. Annual institutional population report fiscal year 1964-1965. [St. Paul], 1965, 1 p.

R 89 Minnesota. Corrections Department. County juvenile court and probation office report fiscal year 1964-1965. [St. Paul], 1966, 2 p.

R 90 Minnesota. Corrections Department. Field service probation and parole agents report, fiscal year 1964-1965. [St. Paul], 1966, 1 p.

R 91 Blue Earth County (Minnesota). Juvenile Court. Probation Department. Annual report 1965. Mankato, 1966, 12 p.

R 92 Douglas County, Todd County, & Pope County (Minnesota). Tri-county Probation and Parole Department. Annual report 1964. Alexandria, 1964, 10 p.

R 93 Goodhue and Wabasha Counties (Minnesota). Probation Department. Annual probation report 1965. [Red Wing], no date, no paging.

R 94 Mississippi. Probation and Parole Board. Eleventh biennial report July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1965. [Jackson], no date, 28 p.

R 95 Mississippi. Public Welfare Department. Youth court statistics 1964. Jackson, no date, 21 p.

R 96 Mississippi. Public Welfare Department. Youth court statistics 1963. Jackson, no date, 20 p.

R 97 Mississippi. Public Welfare Department. Youth court statistics 1962. Jackson, no date, 20 p.

R 98 Missouri. Corrections Department. Biennial report 1961-1963. Jefferson City, no date, 58 p.

R 99 Missouri. Training Schools Board. Fiscal data July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965. Jefferson City, 1965, no paging, tables.

R 100 Jackson County (Missouri). Children's Institutions. First annual report, 1964. Kansas City, 1965, 19 p.; Jackson County (Missouri). Children's Institutions. Annual report, 1965. Kansas City, 1966, 15 p.

R 101 Kansas City (Missouri). Welfare Department Municipal Farm Social Services Program. First year's report (1964-1965). Kansas City, no date, 11 p.

R 102 St. Louis (Missouri). City Courts. Parole and Probation Department. Report for the year ending March 31, 1965. St. Louis, no date, no paging, tables.

R 103 Callatin County (Montana). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1965. Bozeman, 1966, no paging.

R 104 Nebraska. Public Welfare Department. Juvenile court statistics for calendar year 1964. [Lincoln], 1965, 11 p.  
CONTENTS: Juvenile Court statistics; Charts; Tables.  
Available from: Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Welfare, Lincoln, Nebraska.

R 105 Nevada. Parole and Probation Department. Biennial report, July 1, 1962-June 30, 1964. Carson City, 1964, 17 p.  
CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Board members and staff; Introduction; Departmental function; Philosophy and standards; Interstate compact; Standards; Qualifications; Workloads; Projected workloads; Financial statement; Board of Parole Commissioners; Conclusion; Appendix.

R 106 New Hampshire. Judicial Council. The tenth biennial report December 31, 1964. Concord, 1965, 162 p.  
CONTENTS: Introduction; The rights of indigent defendants in criminal cases; Custody and escheat of unclaimed and abandoned property; HB 486 (1963) relative to obscene material, disapproved. The provisions of the

Model Penal Code relative to obscenity, recommended; Implied consent for the taking of chemical tests for intoxication by holders of motor vehicle licenses; Conveyances and other transfers of buildings on land of another; Broadening the scope of the common law doctrine of Cy Pres; Minority report on S.B. 27, an act relative to broadening the common law doctrine of Cy Pres; The salaries of justices, special justices and clerks of the district courts ought to be revised and placed on a permanent basis; The revision of the provisions of RSA chapter 594 relative to release and detention of persons arrested in criminal cases recommended; A review of the civil jurisdiction of district and municipal courts; Regulation of retail installment buying under progressive time contracts; Procedure at preliminary examination of criminal defendants; Suspension of liquor licenses and permits, licenses or permits aggrieved thereby, hearing before commission; Proposed amendments clarifying the Uniform Commercial Code; Fees in superior court; Interim reports; Appendix.

R 107 New Hampshire. Prison. Report of the officers for the two years ending June 30, 1964. Concord, 1965, 59 p.

R 108 New Jersey. Annandale Reformatory. Summary report fiscal year 1963-1964. Annandale, 1965, 4 p.

R 109 Atlantic County (New Jersey). Probation Department. Annual report 1965. Atlantic City, 1966, 29 p.

R 110 Bergen County (New Jersey). Probation Department. Annual report September 1, 1964-August 31, 1965. Hackensack, no date, 12 p.

R 111 Warren County (New Jersey). Probation Department. Annual report for the court year of 1964-1965. Belvidere, no date, various pagings.

R 112 New Mexico. Boys' School. Statistical report fiscal year 1964-1965. Springer, no date, 21 p.

R 113 New Mexico. Boys' School. Statistical report June 1, 1963. Springer, no date, no paging.

R 114 New Mexico. Probation and Parole Board. Second annual report 53rd fiscal year July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965. Santa Fe, 1965, 18 p. CONTENTS: Members of the board; Cases considered by the board; Parole Department offices and staff; Caseloads and activities; Interstate parole and probation compact; Executive clemency, Success on parole; Pre-sentence investiga-

tion reports; Success on probation; Costs assessed by the courts; Earnings and taxes paid; Probation, parole and public welfare aid; The penitentiary population; Cost of supervision; Financial statement; Acknowledgments; Tables and charts.

R 115 New Mexico. Public Welfare Department. Juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by New Mexico juvenile courts calendar year 1964. Santa Fe, 1965, 86 p. (New Mexico Juvenile Information Program: Report No. 13) CONTENTS: Introduction; County, rate of juvenile delinquents to youth population; Districts of juvenile court; District summaries; State summary; Appendix.

R 116 New York (State). Correction Commission. Thirty-seventh annual report for the year 1963. Albany, 1964, 532 p. CONTENTS: Albany County Penitentiary; Albion State Training School; Attica Prison; Auburn Prison; Clinton Prison; Correction-conservation work camps; County jails; Eastern Correctional Institution Elmira Reformatory; Erie County Penitentiary; Great Meadow Correctional Institution; Green Haven Prison; Hospital prison wards; Institutions for defective delinquents; Albion State Training School; Eastern Correctional Institution, Napanoch; Lockups; Monroe County Penitentiary; New York City institutions; New York State vocational institutions; Onondaga County Penitentiary; County Penitentiaries; Prisons; Reformatories; Sing Sing Prison; State prisons; Wallkill Prison; Westchester County Penitentiary; Western Reformatory for Women; Westfield State Farm, Prison and Reformatory; Woodbourne Correctional Institution.

R 117 New York (State). Court Reorganization Joint Legislative Committee. Ninth interim report, March 31, 1964. Albany, 1964, 47 p. (Legislative Document (1964) No. 46) CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Members of the Committee; Preface; Introduction; Court reorganization; The functioning of the New Court System; Appendices.

R 118 New York (State). Parole Board. Facts and figures about the activities of the Board of Parole and the Division of Parole of the Executive Department for the year January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965. Albany, 1966, 32 p. CONTENTS: Introduction; Administrative officers and area officers; A declaration of the principles of parole; Parole in the State of New York; Board of Parole; Parole Board hearings; Chapter 826 releases; Administration; Division of Parole organizational chart;



Programs developed to meet increasing responsibilities; Research; Five year discharges and survey of staff; The initial step in the parole process; Map of nine area offices; Placement activities; Area office investigations; Executive clemency unit; Supervision of parolees; Parolees under supervision; Interstate unit; Violation of parole; Delinquency rates; Last day on parole; Map of New York State correctional institutions; Final words.

R 119 New York (State). Parole Division. Thirty-fifth annual report for the year January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964. Albany, 1965, 286 p. (Legislative Document 1965, No. 108)

CONTENTS: Members of the Board of Parole; Former members of the Board of Parole; Administrative officers of the Division of Parole; Area offices, contents; Introduction; Necrology; Parole developments 1964; Legislation; The Board of Parole; Hearings and individuals; Executive clemency and certificates of good conduct; Administration; Research; Why do parolees fail on parole; Training; Social case-work services; Employment for parolees; Individuals under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole; Statistical summary: 1964; Summary relating to persons released during 1964; History of excessive use of alcohol, narcotic addiction or of abnormal sexual activities; Investigation and supervision; Parolees declared delinquent during 1964; Parole violators returned to institutions during 1964; Parolees discharged from parole during 1964; Interstate bureau; Cooperative cases; Prisoners released for deportation; Cases released for repatriation; Cases released to meet warrants; Five years out: the 27th evaluation of parole; Trends during ten year period 1955 through 1964; Appropriations; Appendix; Index.

R 120 New York (State). Youth Division. Annual report 1964. Albany, 1965, 54 p., tables.

CONTENTS: Introduction; The Council on Youth; The Center program; Local assistance; Youth-and-work training program; Research; Community education and training; Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; Youth crime in New York State; Tables; Division for Youth Personnel, functional listing; Offices of the Division.

R 121 Broome County (New York). Probation Department. Annual report 1965. Binghamton, 1966, no paging, tables.

R 122 Genesee County (New York). Correction Department. Probation Division. Eighteenth annual report fiscal year January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964. Batavia, 1965, no paging.

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R 124 Nassau County (New York). Probation Department. Annual report 1964. Mineola, 1965, 87 p.

R 125 Nassau County (New York). Probation Department. Annual report 1963. Mineola, 1964, 70 p.

R 126 New York (City). Parole Commission. New York City's role in parole: report for the year of 1964. New York, 1965, 11 p.

R 127 New York (City). Probation Office. Training Branch. Annual report July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. New York, 1965, 12 p.

R 128 New York (City). Youth Council Bureau. Report to the Mayor January 1, 1964-December 31, 1964: activities of the Youth Council Bureau. New York, 1965, 18 p.

R 129 Oneida County (New York). Family Court. Annual report for fiscal year 1964. Utica, 1965, various pageings.

R 130 Onondaga County (New York). Probation Department. Annual report 1965. Syracuse, 1966, 33 p.

R 131 Syracuse (New York). Police Department. Annual report 1964. Syracuse, 1965, no paging, tables.

R 132 North Carolina. Probation Commission. Biennial report July 1, 1963-June 30, 1965. Raleigh, 1965, 39 p.

R 133 North Carolina. Public Welfare Board. Biennial report July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1964. Raleigh, no date, 120 p.

R 134 Wake County (North Carolina). Domestic Relations Court. Fourth annual report 1964. Raleigh, no date, 12 p.

R 135 Ohio. Adult Parole Authority. Annual report July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. Columbus, no date, 31 p.

CONTENTS: Statement of principles; Introduction; Parole Board; Parole supervision; Probation development; Administration and research; Chief, Adult Parole Authority; Future plans and organizations; Conclusion; Tables.

R 136 Ohio. Adult Parole Authority. Institutional hearing 1965. Office parole actions. Columbus, 1966, 5 p., tables.

R 137 Ohio. Mental Hygiene and Correction Department. Ohio judicial criminal statistics 1964. Columbus, 1965, 22 p.  
CONTENTS: Introduction; Cases filed; Pending cases; Disposition of cases; Cases disposed of without conviction; Observations; Tables. Available from: Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Business Administration, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Room 1107, Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio, 43215

R 138 Ohio. Mental Hygiene and Correction Department. Ohio juvenile court statistics 1964. Columbus, 1965, 38 p.  
CONTENTS: Introduction; Delinquency cases; Traffic cases; Conclusions; Appendix definitions; Tables.

R 139 Ohio. Youth Commission. Annual report 1965. Columbus, no date, 33 p.

R 140 Ohio. Youth Commission. Biennial report October 1963-1964. Columbus, 1965, various pagings, tables.

R 141 Cincinnati (Ohio). Citizens' Committee on Youth. Annual report 1964. Cincinnati, 1965, no paging.

R 142 Cincinnati (Ohio). Safety Department. Police Division. Annual report 1964. Cincinnati, 1965, various pagings, tables. (Police Statistics of Cincinnati: Section 34)

R 143 Hamilton County (Ohio). Common Pleas Court. Juvenile Division. Annual report 1964. Cincinnati, 1965, various pagings, tables.

R 144 Hamilton County (Ohio). Common Pleas Court. Juvenile Division. Annual report 1963. Cincinnati, 1964, various pagings.

R 145 Hamilton County (Ohio). Common Pleas Court. Juvenile Division. Annual report 1962. Cincinnati, 1963, various pagings.

R 146 Lake County (Ohio). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1965. Fainesville, no date, 33 p.

R 147 Muskingum County (Ohio). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1965. Columbus, no date, 11 p.

R 148 Summit County (Ohio). Common Pleas Court. Adult Probation Department. Annual report 1965. Akron, 1966, 4 p.

R 149 Oklahoma. Charities and Corrections Department. Annual report fiscal year 1963-1964. Oklahoma City, 1964, 11 p.

R 150 Tulsa County (Oklahoma). Your Juvenile Court reports-fiscal year 1964-1965. Tulsa, 1965, 52 p.

R 151 Tulsa County (Oklahoma). Your Juvenile Court reports-fiscal year 1963-1964. Tulsa, 1964, 24 p.

R 152 Oregon. Governor's Children and Youth Committee. 1964 activities and achievements annual report. Portland, 1965, 17 p.

R 153 Marion County (Oregon). Juvenile Court Center. Annual report 1964. Salem, no date, 39 p.

R 154 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Twenty-second annual report 1964-1965, socio-economic changes affecting parole. Harrisburg, no date, 48 p.

CONTENTS: The Board reports; Pre-Parole Bureau; Statistical unit; Fiscal management; Honor roll; Socio-economic changes affecting parole; Field supervision.

R 155 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Twenty-second annual statistical report, year ended June 30, 1965. Harrisburg, 1965, 30 p.  
CONTENTS: Actions of the Board of Parole; Parole supervision; Statistical tables.

R 156 Pennsylvania. Public Welfare Department. Children and Youth Office. Children held in detention: 1964. Harrisburg, 1965, 11 p.

R 157 Pennsylvania. Public Welfare Department. Public Welfare report July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. Harrisburg, 1965, 88 p.  
CONTENTS: Department of Public Welfare; State Board of Public Welfare; Governor's Council for Human Services; Governor's Hospital Study Commission; Southeast regional office; Office for the Aging; Office for the Blind; Office for Children and Youth; Office of General and Special Hospitals; Office of Mental Health; Office of Public Assistance; Directory of offices and institutions; Members of State Board of Public Welfare; Members of advisory committees to the six program offices; Charts.

R 158 Alleghany County (Pennsylvania). Juvenile Court. Children given final hearings: annual report January 1 to December 31, 1964, dependency and neglect. Pittsburgh, 1965, various pagings, tables.

R 159 Allentown (Pennsylvania). Police Department. Juvenile Bureau. Annual report 1965. Allentown, no date, 16 p.

R 160 Cumberland County (Pennsylvania). Probation Office. Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1964. Carlisle, 1965, 21 p.

R 161 Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). County Court. Fifty-first annual report for the year 1964. Philadelphia, no date, 383 p.  
CONTENTS: General introduction; Report of the Director of Probation for 1964; Juvenile Division; Domestic Relations Division; Women's Misdemeanor Division; Men's Misdemeanor Division; Criminal Division; Civil Division; Adoption Division; Medical Division; Support orders collection; Statistical summary.

R 162 Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). Police Advisory Board. Sixth annual report, December 31, 1964. Philadelphia, 1965, various pageings.

R 163 Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). Police Department. Statistical report 1964. Philadelphia, no date, 34 p.  
CONTENTS: Homicide, aggravated assault, rape and robbery; Burglary, larceny, auto theft and major crime; Major crime: by month; Major crime summary: by month; Major crime: by tour of duty; Homicide and aggravated assault: day of week and hour of day; Rape and robbery: day of week and hour of day; Burglary, larceny and auto theft: day of week and hour of day; Major crime summary: day of week and hour of day; Major crime: by district; Crimes and services: by district; Persons arrested: by crime; Juvenile offenders; Juvenile arrests and remedials: 1964; Juvenile offenders: district of occurrence; Juvenile offenders: district of residence; Accidents: by day of week; Accidents: by hour of day; Vehicular accidents: by district; Traffic enforcement: by district; Traffic summonses issued; Traffic violations; Police divisions and districts: by sector; Offenses and services: by district; Population and area; Personnel; Juvenile contacts by census tracts; Juvenile population density; Juvenile contacts: census tract of occurrence; Juvenile contacts: census tract of residence.

R 164 Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). Police Department. Statistical report 1963. Philadelphia, no date, 34 p., app.  
CONTENTS: Homicide and aggravated assault; Rape and robbery; Burglary and larceny; Auto theft and major crime; Major crime: by month; Major crime summary: by month; Major crime: by tour of duty; Homicide and aggravated assault: day of week and hour of day; Rape and robbery: day of week and hour of day; Burglary, larceny and auto theft: day of week and hour of day; Major crime: by district;

Crimes and services: by district; Persons arrested: by crime; Juvenile offenders; Juvenile arrests and remedials: 1962; Juvenile arrests and remedials: 1963; Juvenile offenders: district of occurrence; Juvenile offenders: district of residence; Accidents: by day of week; Accidents: by hour of day; Vehicular accidents: by district; Traffic summonses issued; Traffic violations; Police divisions and districts: by sector; Offenses and services: by district; Population and area; Personnel; Juvenile contacts by census tract.

R 165 Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). Youth Study Center. Sixth progress report January 1963 through December 1964. Philadelphia, 1965, 32 p.  
CONTENTS: Foreword; An appeal to conscience; Wise care, guidance and control; Defining the problem of overcrowding; Safety factor-breaking point; Incorporated, yet autonomous programming; Staff training; The child in detention; Organization of Youth Study Center; Programming for the overflow; The expanded YSC school program; Goals; Our who's who; In memoriam; Retirement; Dr. J. Craig Clark award; Statistics.

R 166 York County (Pennsylvania). Juvenile Probation Department. Annual report 1965. York, 1966, 12 p.

R 167 Rhode Island. Family Court. Legislative Report. Third annual report January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964. Providence, 1965, 31 p.  
CONTENTS: Domestic relations; Juvenile section of family court; Motor vehicle violations; Adult disposition; Cases by cities and towns; Cases by census tract; Tables; Collections of money.

R 168 South Carolina. Probation, Parole and Pardon Board. Annual report 1964-1965. Columbia, 1965, 21 p.

R 169 South Carolina. Probation, Parole and Pardon Board. Annual report 1963-1964. Columbia, 1965, 19 p.

R 170 South Carolina. State Industrial School's Board. The nineteenth annual report 1965. Columbia, 1965, 33 p.  
CONTENTS: The John G. Richards School for Boys; Riverside School for Girls; The South Carolina School for Boys; The South Carolina School for Girls.

R 171 Bexar County (Texas). Juvenile Probation Department. Annual report 1965. San Antonio, [1966], no paging.

R 172 Bexar County (Texas). Juvenile Probation Department. Annual report 1964. San Antonio, 1965, no paging, tables.

R 173 Bexar County (Texas). Juvenile Probation Department. 1963 statistics. San Antonio, 1964, no paging, tables.

R 174 Brazos County (Texas). Probation Department. Seventh annual report for 1965. Bryan, 1966, no paging, tables.

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R 180 Wichita County (Texas). Probation and Child Welfare Departments. Annual report 1962. Wichita Falls, no date, 31 p.

R 181 Virginia. Welfare and Institutions Department. Annual statistical report of felons and misdemeanants committed to the state penal system during the year ending June 30, 1965 and felons confined in the penal system on June 30, 1965. Richmond, 1965, various pagings, tables.

CONTENTS: Felons committed to the Virginia State penal system year ended June 30, 1965; Felons confined in the Virginia State penal system on June 30, 1965; Misdemeanants and felons sentenced as misdemeanants admitted to the State farm, the Bland Farm, convict road force, Southampton farm and the State Farm for Women during the year ended June 30, 1965.

R 182 Virginia. Welfare and Institutions Department. Children's cases disposed of by the juvenile courts, fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Richmond, no date, 9 p.

R 183 Virginia. Welfare and Institutions Department. Commitments to county and city jail farms year ended June 30, 1965. Richmond, no date, various pagings, tables.

R 184 Norfolk (Virginia). Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Annual report 1965. Norfolk, 1966, 18 p.

R 185 Washington. Administrator for the Courts. Eighth annual report 1964. Olympia, 1965, 83 p.

CONTENTS: Judicial structure, State of Washington; The Supreme Court; Judicial Council; Superior Court; Washington Judicial Conference; Office of the Administrator for the Courts; Pattern jury instructions; Uniform traffic complaint and citation; Courts of limited jurisdiction; Populous areas; Pro-tempore Superior Court judges; Population by county and district; Case filings by county and district; Jury and non-jury trials by county and district; Visiting judge program; Distribution of attorneys by county and district; Percentage index table based upon seventy-six superior court judges; Expenditures by county and state; County clerks.

R 186 Washington. Prison Terms and Paroles Board. Fifteenth biennial report July 1, 1962-June 30, 1964. Olympia, 1964, 30 p.

CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Acknowledgment; Introduction; Philosophy and historical development of the board; Developments and directions; Research; Parolee revolving fund; Sentencing procedures; Reconsideration and parole; Parole supervision; Probation; Interstate supervision.

R 187 Cowlitz County (Washington). Juvenile Department. Annual report 1965. Kelso, 1966, 5 p.

R 188 King County (Washington). Juvenile Court. Annual report 1964. Seattle, 1965, 43 p.

R 189 Wisconsin. Boys School. A report to the State Board of Public Welfare February 23, 1966. Wales, 1966, 35 p., tables.

R 190 Wisconsin. Children and Youth Division. Law enforcement and youth. Juvenile delinquency prevention and control, 1964 report. Madison, 1965, 23 p., tables.

R 191 Wisconsin. Home for Women. Annual report 1965. Taycheedah, no date, 37 p.

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R 194 Wisconsin. Juvenile Court Judges Board and Public Welfare Department. Juvenile court report 1963. Madison, 1964, 21 p. CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Letter to Wisconsin Board of Juvenile Court Judges; Juvenile court statistics; Appendix, tables.

R 195 Wisconsin. Juvenile Court Judges Board and Public Welfare Department. Juvenile court report 1962. Madison, 1963, 21 p. CONTENTS: Letter of transmittal; Letter to Wisconsin Board of Juvenile Court Judges; Dodge County Project: a statement of relationships between the juvenile court, law enforcement agencies, and the public welfare department; Serving children through the juvenile court setting; Juvenile court statistics; Appendix, tables.

R 196 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Juveniles admitted to Division of Corrections juvenile institutions in 1964. Madison, 1966, various pagings, tables. (SB C-51)

R 197 Milwaukee County (Wisconsin). Correction House. Annual report 1964. Franklin, no date, 26 p.

R 198 Milwaukee County (Wisconsin). Court. Children's Division. Juvenile court statistics 1964. Milwaukee, 1965, no paging.

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R 199 Puerto Rico. Oficina de Administracion de los Tribunales. Informe anual 1963-1964. (Annual report 1963-1964.) Santurce, 1964, 91 p., tables. CONTENTS: Supreme Court; Administrative Office of the Courts; Superior Court; District Court; Justices of the Peace.

R 200 Puerto Rico. Oficina de Administracion de los tribunales. Informe anual 1964-1965. (Annual report 1964-1965.) Santurce, 1965, 98 p., tables. CONTENTS: General Court of Justice; Supreme Court; Administrative Office of the Courts; Locations of courts of the first instance and territorial jurisdiction; Superior Court; District Court; Justices of the Peace.

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R 201 Service to Youth Council. Annual report incorporating chairman's address and financial statements for the period 1st May 1964 to 30th April 1965. Adelaide, South Australia, [1965], 13 p.

R 202 Service to Youth Council. Annual report incorporating chairman's address and financial statements for period 1st May 1963 to 30th April 1964. Adelaide, South Australia, [1964], 14 p.

R 203 South Australia. Children's Welfare and Public Relief Board. Report for the year ended 30th June 1964. Adelaide, Government Printer, 1965, 30 p.

R 204 Tasmania (Australia). Parliament. Annual report of the controller of prisons for the year ended 30th June 1965. (Gaols Risdon, Launceston and Country Centres, the Kilderry Farm at Hayes.) Tasmania, 1965, 7 p.

R 205 Tasmania (Australia). Report of the commissioner of police for the year ending 30th June 1965. Tasmania, 1965, 16 p.

R 206 Victoria (Australia). Social Welfare Department. Annual report year ended June 30, 1964. Melbourne, A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, 1965, 73 p.

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R 207 Bruxelles. Office de Réadaptation Sociale. Rapport General sur le fonctionnement de l'organisme pendant l'exercice 1964. (General report for 1964 of the Office of Social Rehabilitation of Brussels.) Brussels, Belgium, 1965, 39 p.

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R 209 Canada. Statistics Bureau. Correctional institution statistics 1964-1965. Ottawa, Roger Duhamel, 1966, 8 p.

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R 211 Canadian Corrections Association. Tenth annual report, 1965. Ottawa, Ontario, 1965, 35 p.

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R 213 Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. Forensic Clinic. Seventh annual report 1964. Toronto, Ontario, 1965, 38 p., app.

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R 214 Ceylon. Commissioner of Probation and Child Care Services. Administration report for 1963-1964. Colombo, 1965, 56 p. CONTENTS: Tables; Administration and staff; Field service; Institutional services; The psychiatric service; Voluntary agencies; General.

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R 215 Finland. Statistics Bureau. Poliisin tietoon tullut rikollisuus. (Criminality known to the police 1964.) Helsinki, Valtion julkaisutoimisto, 1966, 40 p. CONTENTS: Criminality known to the police and the customs officials; Judicial assizes and police districts; Tables: offenses known to the police by provinces; Offenses known to the police, by provinces and police districts; Offenses known to the police, by judicial assizes; Offenses committed under the influence of alcohol; Persons not prosecuted because of their youth or under age; Reports of offenses received by the police and their settlement; Age of the persons prosecuted; Offenses known to customs officials against custom law by custom houses.

R 216 Finland. Statistics Bureau. Tuomioistuinten tutkimat rikokset 1961. (Criminal cases tried by the courts 1961.) Helsinki, Valtion julkaisutoimisto, 1965, 90 p. CONTENTS: Persons prosecuted and convicted in the courts of first instance; Recidivism of persons sentenced as first offenders in 1956; Summary; Tables.

## Ghana

R 217 Ghana. Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Annual report on the treatment of offenders for the calendar year 1962. Accra, 1965, 40 p. CONTENTS: General review; Staff; Prison buildings and prison camps; Population figures; Sentences; Recidivism; Convicts license; Women prisoners; Juveniles and young persons; Persons on remand; Classification; Spiritual welfare; General welfare and education; Health and diet; Lunatics; Labor; Extra-mural labor; Inspections and visits; Discipline; Escapes; Executions; Remissions; After-care; Finance; Prison after-care service; Appendices. Available from: Government Printing Department, George Padmore Road, Accra, Ghana.

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R 218 Great Britain. Government of Northern Ireland. Report on the administration of

Home Office services, 1964. Belfast, 1965, 83 p. (Cmd. 485) CONTENTS: Prison and borstal administration; Child welfare services; Probation; Police administration; Criminal statistics; Courts; Parliamentary and local government franchise; Vivisection; Pharmacy and poisons; Registered clubs; Fire services; Civil defense; Road safety; Summary of new legislation; Explosives and petroleum; Appendix.

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R 222 Rainer Foundation. Annual report 1963-1964: including the report of the London Haven for Women and Girls. London, [1965], 23 p.

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R 224 Hong Kong. Social Welfare Department. Annual departmental report for the financial year 1964-1965. Hong Kong, Government Printer, 1965, 93 p.

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R 225 Jamaica. Report for the treatment of offenders for the year ended 31st March 1963. Jamaica, no date, 6 p.

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R 226 Macau. Board of Anti-Narcotics. Isolation and identification of opium alkaloids through chromatography on the fine layer. Macau, 1965, 71 p.

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R 227 Malaya. Ministry of Welfare. Annual report 1964, senior approved school. Selangor, [1965], 15 p.

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R 228 New Zealand. Justice Department. Report for the year ended 31 March 1965. Wellington, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1965, 29 p.

R 229 New Zealand. Prisons Parole Board. Report for the year ended 31 December 1964. Wellington, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1965, 4 p.

R 230 New Zealand. Waikeria, Arohata, Waipia, and Invercargill Borstal Parole Boards. Report for the year ended 31 December 1964. Wellington, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1965, 7 p.

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R 231 Republic of South Africa. Annual report of the commissioner of the South African police for the year ended 30th June 1964. Pretoria, Government Printer, 1965, 17 p.

R 232 Republic of South Africa. Annual report of the commissioner of the South African police for the half-year ended 30th June 1963. Pretoria, Government Printer, 1964, 11 p.

R 233 Republic of South Africa. Annual report of the commissioner of the South African police for the year 1962. Pretoria, Government Printer, 1963, 16 p.

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R 234 Tanzania. Ministry of Community Development and National Culture. Probation and Welfare Division. Annual report 1964. Tanzania, no date, 9 p., app.

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R 235 American Social Health Association. Annual report 1964. New York, New York, 1965, 14 p.

R 236 Berkshire Farm for Boys. Annual report 1965. New Canaan, New York, no date, no paging.

R 237 Boston Children's Services Association. Annual report 1964. Massachusetts, 1965, no paging.

R 238 Boys' Clubs of America. Growth and progress 1964. New York, New York, 1964, 24 p.

R 239 Citizens' Committee for Children of New York. Annual report May 1964-September 1965. New York, New York, no date, 54 p.

R 240 Civic Center Clinic. Annual statistical report January 1-December 31, 1964. Brooklyn, 1965, 6 p.

R 241 Civic Center Clinic. Annual statistical report January 1-December 31, 1963. Brooklyn, 1964, 6 p.

R 242 Council of State Governments. Reciprocal support statistics. New York, New York, 1965, no paging.

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R 244 Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. Fellowship of Saint Dismas. Annual report 1965. Philadelphia, 1965, 45 p.

R 245 George W. Henry Foundation. Seventeenth annual report for the year ending April 1, 1965, by Ruth Berkeley and Alfred Gross. New York, New York, 1965, 24 p.

R 246 Glen Mills Schools. Annual report of the board of managers for the fiscal year 1963-1964. Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, no date, 19 p.

R 247 Legal Aid and Defender Association. Statistics of legal aid and defender work in the United States and Canada, 1964. Chicago, American Bar Center, 1965, 25 p.

R 248 Maryland Crime Investigating Committee. Seventh annual report of the executive director for the year of 1964. Baltimore, 1965, 28 p.

CONTENTS: The Crime Committee's governing body; Foreword; Newspaper reports on the Crime Committee Board and staff heads; Policeman killed while arresting former mental patient; A report on Baltimore metropolitan police needs; Our police study follow-thru; A weekly radio program awarded to the Crime Committee; Baltimore's youth in Ocean City, Maryland; The Crime Committee's battle against mail order pornography; A study of the trial magistrates courts in Maryland; Crime Committee liaison officers; The Crime Committee's cadet development program; State, federal and international requests received by the Crime Committee; The Crime Committee's role in the fight against crime; Maryland crime control manual; Crime committee personnel selected or appointed during the year; Advisory unit on rehabilitative matters; Youth advisory and assistance council; Crime control panel presentations in Maryland schools; Agency membership in the International Society of Criminology; Karate training for our police; Crime control priority needs.

R 249 National Committee on the Employment of Youth (of the National Child Labor Committee). Opportunity: annual report 1963. New York, New York, 1964, no paging.

R 250 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Westchester Citizens' Committee. Annual report 1964-1965. New York, New York, no date, no paging.

R 251 New York Community Service Society. One hundred-seventeenth annual report 1964-1965. New York, 1966, 64 p.

R 252 New York Community Service Society. One hundred-sixteenth annual report 1963-1964. New York, 1965, 52 p.

R 253 Operation Bowery. Annual report September 1964-September 1965. New York, New York, 1965, 14 p.

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R 255 Rehabilitation Service. Work Project-Club. Annual report 1965. San Diego, no date, 14 p.

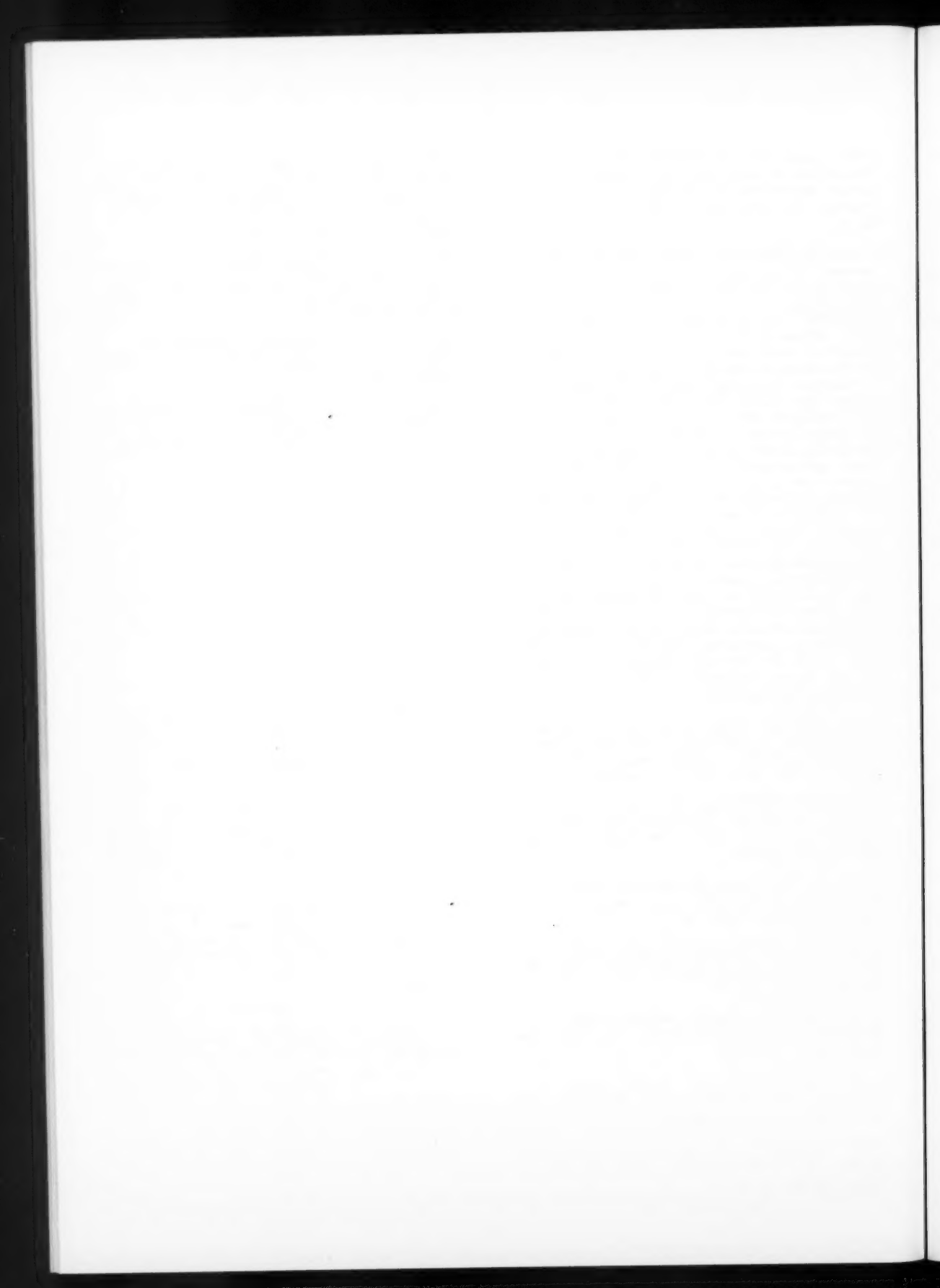
R 256 Sears Roebuck YMCA. Executive's Service Club. Youth Employment Committee. A semi-annual report on the "jobs for youth" program at the Sears YMCA to the Wieboldt Foundation. Chicago, no date, 7 p.

R 257 Southmore House. Vocational Guidance Service. Annual report of the rehabilitation of narcotics addicts June 1964-September 1965. Houston, no date, 18 p.

R 258 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Annual report 1965. Boulder, Colorado, 1966, 28 p.

R 259 Women's Prison Association. Isaac T. Hopper Home. One hundred twenty-first annual report. New York, New York, no date, 7 p.





# LIST OF JOURNALS

regularly received from which articles are selected  
for inclusion in the abstracts section of this volume.

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| Abstracts for Social Workers<br>(New York, New York)                  | Approved Schools Gazette<br>(Birmingham, England)  |
| Acta Criminalogical et Medicinæ<br>Legalis Japonica<br>(Tokyo, Japan) | Archiv für Kriminologie<br>(Lubeck, Germany)   |
| Addictions<br>(Toronto, Canada)                                       | Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria<br>y. Disciplinas Conexas<br>(Ecuador, South America) |
| Alabama Social Welfare<br>(Montgomery, Alabama)                       | Australian Journal of Social Issues<br>(Sydney, Australia)                                       |
| Albany Law Review<br>(Albany, New York)                               | Australian Journal of Social Work<br>(Melbourne, Australia)                                      |
| Alcoholism - Review and Treatment Digest<br>(Berkeley, California)    | Baylor Law Review<br>(Waco, Texas)   |
| American Bar Association Journal<br>(Chicago, Illinois)               | Behavioral Science<br>(Ann Arbor, Michigan)  |
| American Behavioral Scientist<br>(New York, New York)                 | Bewährungshilfe<br>(Godesberg, Germany)  |
| American Child<br>(New York, New York)                                | Boletín<br>(Montevideo, Uruguay)   |
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